The Outlook

Volume 138 September 24, 1924 Number 4

The Political Steeplechasers Take a Hurdle

PRIMARY elections recently held in various States present, by their results, a crazy picture, the meaning of which mortal man cannot guess. Here and there a figure stands out prominently, almost in high relief, meaning in an isolated way something quite definite. But the canvas as a whole takes on a broad incoherence past the power of cubist to equal.

One of the clear-lined figures is Gillett of Massachusetts. The Speaker of the National House of Representatives, against able opposition, secured the Republican nomination for United States Senator by an impressive majority. He had the support of Chairman William M. Butler of the Republican National Committee, the friend and political manager of President Coolidge. Tacitly, Speaker Gillett had the support of the President. Beyond doubt this result shows the President to be master of his own State. It strongly indicates that the President is master of New England and of the East generally. It gives the Republicans of Massachusetts as their candidate a typical son of Massachusetts, a man of large achievement and of strong character. It appears to contain the well-grounded hope, for Republicans, that David I. Walsh, the present Democratic Senator, may be defeated and that Gillett will sit with Lodge in the Senate.

The result in Michigan is less encouraging to the President and to Republican prospects generally. Senator James Couzens, one of the most active of insurgent Republicans in the present Senate of the United States, was renominated by the Republicans, receiving a substantial majority over Judge Arthur E. Tuttle, his nearest opponent. Couzens was the leading figure in the movement for an investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Prohibition Unit of the Treasury Department. The investigation was not dropped, but was allowed to lag, largely because of the illness of Senator Couzens. It will be resumed within the next few days. Senator Couzens has offered to pay a "prosecutor" out of his own pocket, and, if he does not do so, it will be because of the opposition of his fellow-committeemen. Both President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon vigorously protested against employment of counsel by a member of the committee, but the Senator did not abandon his purpose.

Apparently there was little involved in the race except the record of Senator Couzens, a record decidedly not friendly to the National Republican Administration. The Ku Klux Klan is said to have been nominally opposed to Senator Couzens, but it is generally admitted that the Klan took no active part in the Senatorial contest, devoting its energies to the contest for Governor and other State offices.

(C) Clinedinst

Cole L. Blease, former Governor of South Carolina

It is asserted that a large Klan vote was cast, but no candidate said to have Klan indorsement won, and several of them fell considerably short of second place. In the contest for Mayor of Detroit a run-off primary is necessary, but it will be between two anti-Klan candidates, the candidate indorsed by the Klan being in third place.

The only State in which the Klan appears to have held the balance of power is Colorado, where the men said to be Klan candidates, Rice W. Means and Clarence J. Morley, won the Republican nominations for United States Senator and Governor respectively.

In the Southern Field

PRIMARY elections were held in three Southern States—Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana. Their significance is as much mixed as that of the Northern and Western primaries. They probably, however, mean less to the Democrats in relation to the National campaign than the Massachusetts and Michigan results mean to the Republicans.

In Georgia, Senator W. J. Harris was renominated by the Democrats by a large majority over Thomas W. Hardwick, former Governor and former United States Senator. The Klan undoubtedly supported Harris. It is not at all certain that the Klan threw the victory to Harris. The Georgia political situation is complicated almost beyond the understanding of an outsider. The Tom Watson bloc, which has dominated Georgia elections for more than a decade, still holds together though Senator Watson is dead. Hardwick suffered, too, from enmities he incurred both as United States Senator and as Governor. His war record was unsatisfactory even to men who had always been his supporters. His Democracy was not exactly "on straight" from the Georgia view-point. His opposition to Wilson policies and particularly to the League of Nations might appear to constitute no issue at this time, but it is to be remembered that a month ago in the adjoining State of Tennessee General L. D. Tyson defeated Senator John K. Shields on that issue alone. A very large percentage of Southern Democrats do not yet look with complacency upon what they regard as official disloyalty to President Wilson during the war or in the days following it. That feeling played its part in Hardwick's defeat.

The Klan will claim credit for the Harris victory, but it is as certain as any political supposition can be that Harris would have defeated Hardwick had there been no Klan issue.

The most astonishing—and the most disappointing—result was the nomination of Cole Blease by the Democrats of South Carolina for United States Senator. The Republicans could have wished nothing worse for the Democrats in the long run, though it will have little effect

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on the present National campaign. Blease is of that type of demagogue which sometimes has humiliated the South in the Senate of the United States. True, there have not been many such Southern Senators. But one of them, like a bullfrog in a marsh, can make enough discordant noise to uproar the universal peace.

The victory of Blease over Representative James F. Byrnes is inexplicable on any theory except that an electorate occasionally goes wild. Blease's strength lies in his appeal to the passions of the people and, to some extent, in the fact that he is a member of practically all the fraternal organizations except the Masons. He was twice elected Governor of South Carolina and has been twice defeated for the nomination for United States Senator.

Blease's majority is extremely slender —apparently less than two thousand on the face of incomplete returns—and it may be overturned. Almost certainly, it will be contested.

In the Louisiana primary Senator Joseph E. Ransdell was renominated by the Democrats by a substantial majority. There is apparently no special significance in the result beyond indorsement of a Senator satisfactory to his constituents.

"Bloody Williamson"

THE recent outbreak of violence in Herrin in which half a dozen men were killed has not only recalled the savage warfare between union miners as against strikebreakers of two years ago, but has also called attention to the fact that this region in southern Illinois has been subject to feuds, lawlessness, and group murder at intervals during a long history. In fact, the town of Herrin had rather more than its share of the blame for the atrocities that marked the fighting of 1922, for the mine was not in Herrin and strikers who were guilty of excesses in that labor war came from all over Williamson County armed with guns and with murder in their hearts. Williamson County was "Bloody Williamson" right after the Civil War, when political enemies fought one another in feuds and vendettas, while long before that time the settlers of the county, so it is said, "began by killing Indians and ended by killing one another." All this, and also the history of the recent disturbances in Herrin, is told by Mr. W. L. Chenery in the New York "Times" of September 14.

In these troubles the basic cause is plainly disregard of law. The fighting last month had nothing directly to do with the labor riots of 1922. But there was this connection: public sentiment—that is, the feeling of the majority of the people in Herrin—totally disapproved of any attempt to inflict punishment upon the murderers in the coal riot. Somebody said that "a jury made up all of ministers could not be got to convict any of these men." This sort of feeling got into politics. Men were elected or not elected according as they did or did not believe in letting crime go unpunished. Naturally under such officers vice and crime flourished abnormally—abnormally because Herrin is not a bad, wild Western town, but is a place of churches and schools, and is in most respects civilized. The officials dared not put down vice because of politics. Bootlegging, gambling, and prostitution flourished abundantly. The quarrel that resulted in the death of six men was really one between politicians unwilling to enforce law (including, it is said, the sheriff and the district attorney) and, on the other hand, citizens who wanted to put down vice and tried to do it through unlawful methods—that is to say, through the Ku Klux Klan. It is said that at least four ministers were prominent members of the Ku Klux Klan. The squabbles that resulted in a final clash and a quick, sharp battle, in which three men on each side were killed, grew out of circumstances difficult to trace, but the prevailing enmity underneath this trouble, according to the apparently well-informed account to which we have already referred, is just this thing of unwillingness to enforce law and willingness to put down lawbreakers by lawless methods. Herrin is an object lesson to the whole country.

Send Out the Call

THE joint convention at Quebec September 8 to 12, the fifty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society, and the eighteenth of the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, was notable for the large and representative attendance of internationally minded men and women, including eminent specialists in biological science and biologically good citizenship, and advanced thinkers among State and National executive officers.

Perhaps the most outstanding protest against existing conditions was that deploring the long delay in issuing the call for the International Conference on Prevention of Pollution of Extra-territorial Waters, authorized by the Congress of the United States over a year ago.

It was the unanimous opinion, as expressed in a strong resolution, that the damage from the oily wastes from oil-burning and oil-transporting steamers arising from even a few days' delay would inflict a damage to the fishing interests, to the public marine food supply, and to shore properties, which would far outreach the relatively small advantage to be gained by any specially improved device which the Federal Bureau of Standards is reported to be considering.

It was strongly pointed out that there was danger that the public interest in the fisheries food supply might be unwittingly sacrificed; and that the advantage to the public in the export of crude oil by problematically holding down the costs of transportation for the oil companies would be exceedingly small compared to the very real damage to useful marine organisms, to shipping, and to shore properties arising from the dumping outside the three-mile limit of even a thousand barrels of crude oil, a very modest estimate of perhaps one month's delay. This oil will persist for months, as a blanket drifting and ever widening, deadly to sea birds and to the eggs and young of our most important fishes, and, borne by the prevailing winds, will in time accumulate on our coasts and do much to nullify the beneficial effects of the Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1924.

Complete action for checking this serious economic catastrophe requires a threefold combination. (1) By State laws and executive officers. Some progress is being made. Much more is necessary. (2) By Federal action. This appears to be limited, by the Constitution, to navigable waters. Congress at the last session covered more than a half of this aspect. Completion is expected at the next session. (3) Pollution of the extra-territorial waters. On this, action awaits the call by our Secretary of State and his technical advisers in the Department of Commerce.

Our house is now measurably in order, though perhaps our action lagged nearly two years behind that of England and Holland. Why may we not still make a valuable contribution to this world-wide benefaction by immediately issuing the call for the International Conference, for which all nations have been led to expect our initiative, since we are the greatest oil-transporting nation, and the one today doing most of the damage to the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Answer me one doubt

(3 Henry VI, Act III, Scene 3)

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger

The loco-weed

From Lewis O. Summersett, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cargill in the Worcester (Mass.) Daily Telegram

Copyright, 1924, by Public Ledger Company

Speaking of Chinese puzzles

From Janet Eastman, Dodge, Mass.

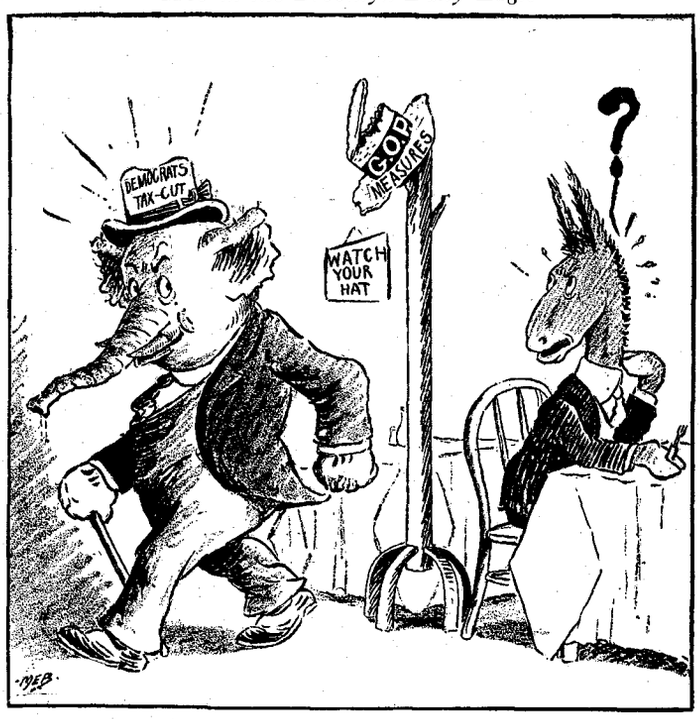
Orr in the Chicago Daily Tribune

Copyright, 1924, by the Chicago Tribune

Fighting for the farmer

From E. W. Lindbeck, Rock Island, Ill.

Meb in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle



Can he get away with it?

From D. C. Wright, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

International

General Pershing in civilian dress after thirty-eight years in U. S. A. uniform

world fisheries and the world's marine food supply?

General Pershing Retires

THE country will certainly join with unanimity in President Coolidge's expression of the Nation's indebtedness to General John J. Pershing, who retired from active service on September 13, his sixty-fourth birthday, in accordance with the law governing military retirements.

General Pershing is the fifth American officer who has received the high title (under only the President as commander-in-chief) of General of the Armies. Washington, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were his predecessors with that title. The fact in itself shows the regard in which Pershing's services were held; Secretary Weeks was literally right in terming General Pershing the Nation's foremost soldier.

The story of his military experience from the day he was graduated at West Point thirty-eight years ago includes participation as a young officer in Indian warfare, in Cuba, in the Philippines, and in the military expedition of 1916 into Mexico. When America joined in the World War, the career and proved ability of General Pershing made him almost inevitably the choice as commander of all the American forces engaged. His skill in welding into efficient armies the partly trained material at his command, and in his conduct of the movements and battles in which our forces were engaged, has been amply recognized by the Allies, by military critics, and by his countrymen. The President rightly described his services in this great conflict as eminent and as having contributed largely to the defense of the world's liberties. In the post-war period of his career General Pershing has devoted himself earnestly to army organization and to putting the country's defense into as efficient shape as its extent will allow. His views on this subject were well stated by him in his address on Defense Day:

> We are a peace-loving people and the whole world knows it, but wanton neglect of a consideration of the question of defense will not prevent war. Human nature has not changed and the millennium has not arrived. To dream of peace is not a guaranty against war. While striving for peace always, let us not forget to guard against an evil day. The very limited forces we maintain are relatively several times smaller than those of any other nation and are negligible in comparison with the leading countries. To-day we are at the lowest limit we should ever be under any circumstances, and we cannot go lower without reverting to our pre-war status.

General Pershing is to be succeeded as Chief of Staff by Major-General John L. Hines, of whom we have recently spoken as an officer of fighting and executive experience and ability.

Combine Two Days and Strengthen Both

OUR first National Defense Day, heralded on one side as a great service to National security and on the other side as a menace to the peace of the world, has passed without visible result for good or for evil. Possibly it served, in some sort, as an advertisement of the need for National preparedness. In a practical way it appears to have had little or no value. It was not worth the differences of opinion which it stirred up.

If the idea of Defense Day—and it is not by any means a bad idea—is to find permanent place in our National life, it should perhaps be combined with the inherent National idea of celebrating the Fourth of July. That day, after all, is our National defense day. It combines the traditions of the past and the sentiments of the present necessary to stimulate practical interest in preparedness. The defense day idea would give it, from year to year, a definite point and purpose which it has too often lacked in the past.

Well Sailed!

AMONG the long list of recent American triumphs a victory in the six-meter yacht race is not to be included. The British fleet of four yachts gained permanent possession of the Seawanaka trophy at the end of a series of seven races in the waters of Long Island Sound. At the end of the sixth race it appeared at first that the Americans had won, for the score was announced as four to two

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

against the visitors. A protest lodged by the British yachts was, however, admitted by the committee in charge of the races, and the result of the sixth race was thereby reversed, leaving the score three to three. It should be remarked that it is not an unsportsmanlike act for a yacht captain to register a protest if one of his opponents violates the rules. The regulations governing a yacht race have been developed through long experience with the purpose of giving a fair chance to all contenders and also of rewarding skill and seamanship. It is right that they should be strictly observed.

The last race was sailed under conditions which have generally proved advantageous for American contenders. The wind was light and the sea smooth. Yet the British yachts won more decisively under these conditions than under the heavier weather which has always been to their liking. It must have been a great satisfaction to the British captains to win under conditions so unlike those generally prevailing in their own home waters.

The League and War

THE Assembly of the League of Nations, now in session at Geneva, is at least making a courageous effort to frame a pact between member nations to make a general war impossible. The difficulties of reaching an agreement which shall be both effective and acceptable are enormous. It cannot be said that much headway has been made up to this time, but the problems of arbitration, security, and disarmament are being looked at from many shifting points of view. Evidently the League means to try to take the lead in the next disarmament conference. As to arbitration, it is held that it must have some kind of compulsion behind it, and the minute anything beyond economic pressure is broached difficulties arise. It has been proposed that, to quote the British delegate, Sir Cecil Hurst, "the members of the League must if necessary throw into the scale all the forces at its disposal in support of the provisions of the Covenant." But in saying this Great Britain also made it clear that if the British navy is used for enforcement, Great Britain would insist upon following its established practice as to search and seizure of neutral vessels and be responsible for its acts only to the British Admiralty Court. The right of search by a belligerent in war time is undoubted, under restrictions established by international usage, but when and how capture is allowable is a mooted question, made more difficult by the novel character of modern naval warfare as seen in the Great War and by vexed questions as to what contraband is.

War will be forbidden to signatories of the proposed pact, but just what will happen if after three months of attempted arbitration there is no settlement, is vague. Compulsory arbitration, a phrase now glibly used in the debates at Geneva, is a dubious phrase and a thing hard to support by practical sanctions.

The latest reports from Geneva, up to September 15, declare that, as one correspondent puts it, "obligatory arbitration for all possible international disputes is the leading principle of the arbitration pact. Obligatory acceptance of sanctions to enforce the decisions of the arbitrators is its companion." But the same correspondent adds, "How many teeth there will be to the pact is undecided."

One thing is certain; the discussion at Geneva is bringing into light both the possibilities and impossibilities of dealing with war and peace by a League which must ultimately depend for enforcing its wishes on a preponderance of will power among the great nations in the League's rather small Council.

Chile Drives a President from Office

WHEN the first news was flashed to this country a few days ago announcing that President Alessandri, of Chile, had been deposed and that a military triumvirate had seized the reins of government, many persons familiar with the history of that virile and upstanding South American republic were inclined to doubt the truth of the report. Was it possible, they asked themselves, that Chile, which was supposed to be founded firmly on the rock of the Constitution and which for more than thirty years past—since 1891, to be exact—had not seen a change of government by other than entirely constitutional means, had broken free from its high respect for this foundation of government to join some of the other nations of Central and South America where Constitutions were more lightly regarded? Official advices, however, soon confirmed the accuracy of the fact that Alessandri had been driven from his executive office and that the

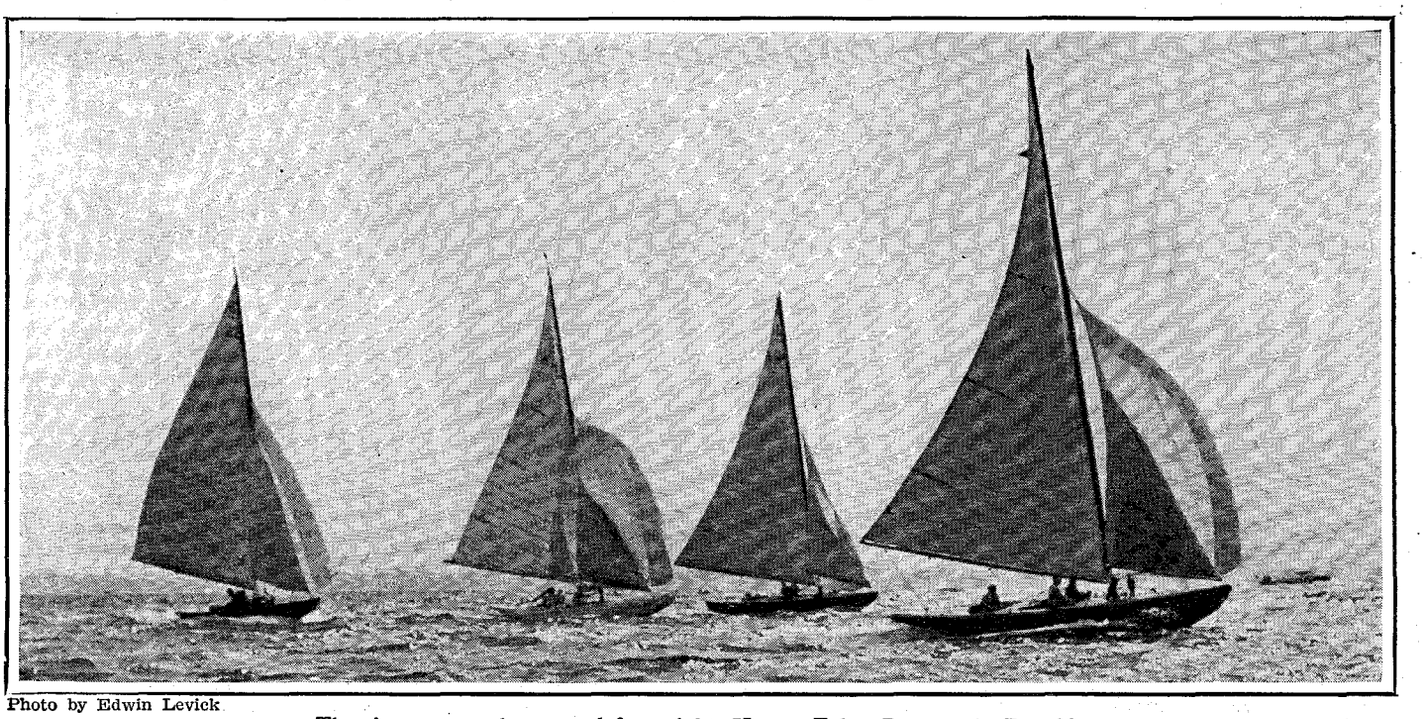


Photo by Edwin Levick

The six-meter yacht race—left to right, Heron, Echo, Paumonok, Dauphin

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Congress had been dissolved, both by means "outside of the Constitution."

This *coup d'état,* it is true, was brought about in a peaceful manner; there was no shedding of blood. It was accomplished quickly and apparently without the unsheathing of a single sword. None the less it was a "revolution." The fact that it was bloodless, that there were no pitched battles, no fighting in the streets of the capital or at the national palace, does not remove the question which must arise as to the constitutionality of the new government. How will the other nations regard it? Will they continue to do business with it *de facto* and then extend full recognition? The answer to these questions will depend on two things: the causes which were back of the overthrow of Alessandri, and the manner in which the new government proceeds to organize itself and gain the constitutional approval of the people of Chile.

The causes for forcing the Chilean executive to resign are believed to have been deeper than appeared on the surface. The passage by the national Congress of a bill granting salaries to its members, and its failure to adopt certain other measures, were given as the excuses for the forcible overthrow of the government. It is not generally believed, however, that either the "sins of commission or the sins of omission" of the Chilean Congress were the sufficient and real cause for the action taken. Alessandri's political opponents desired to get rid of him; and, acting through a military junta, they seized upon legislative deadlock as the match to light the firecracker under Alessandri's chair. The Chilean chief executive had a little more than one year to serve before his term would have expired; but his opponents were not willing to wait more than a twelvemonth to defeat at the polls a man whose policies and principles they feared. His radical and socialistic tendencies must be defeated now, they determined. It was not because of what he had accomplished but because of what he had failed to accomplish that he had failed as an executive, in the eyes of his enemies. He had succeeded in getting little legislation through Congress; on the other hand, the Congress had almost ceased to function and he was held to blame.

The opposition to Alessandri is believed to have been based on his internal policies, on plans which were looked on by his opponents as visionary and chimerical. It was held that these schemes were contrary to the best interests and to the normal, progressive development of the country. It is not believed that the change of government in Chile will affect the foreign policies of the country; and in this connection one of the most important is the question of the Tacna-Arica arbitration in which the President of the United States was selected by Chile and Peru to determine how this long-pending territorial dispute between the two countries should be settled. The protocol in this case appointing the President arbiter was in the nature of a treaty which would be binding on a country no matter what change of government might have taken place.

The United States will be obliged to consider in the near future the question of recognition of the new government in Chile, for it could not, of course, act as arbiter for a government which it did not fully and officially recognize. The Tacna-Arica case is now entirely in the hands of the President of the United States, awaiting his decision; and it is possible that its final announcement may be delayed somewhat pending developments and final settlement of the political situation in Chile.

A Victory That May Yet Be Lost

THE agreement recently concluded between China and Soviet Russia marks, at least on paper, a new era in the diplomatic history of China. It places that Far Eastern nation for the first time on an equal footing with a Western Power—a Power temporarily eclipsed but none the less potentially great. China has realized her aspiration to recover at least from one nation the rights which she believes were unjustly wrested from her by the concerted action of the advanced Powers.

That is the surface meaning of the agreement. Beneath the surface it may have another and almost an opposite meaning.

Chinese gains consist of the following items:

Abrogation of all agreements concluded between China and Czarist Russia and the promise of new treaties based on the principle of equality and reciprocity.

Abrogation of all treaties between Russia and a third party that are prejudicial to the sovereignty of China.

Abolition of extra-territoriality in China; renunciation by Russia of all special tariff privileges and all privileges affecting settlements, barracks, and lease of land in Chinese territory; opening of Russian rivers and territorial waters to Chinese navigation; relinquishment by Russia of her claim to the remainder of the Boxer indemnity.

All of these are comparatively minor items. The two great items—and here is where the hidden meaning of the agreement may lie—are:

Recognition by Russia of Chinese sovereignty in Mongolia and a promise to withdraw Soviet troops.

Recognition by Russia of the Chinese right to buy the Eastern Chinese Railroad with "China's own funds," the price and conditions of purchase to be determined by further negotiations.

The Eastern Chinese Railroad is of supreme importance in Chino-Russian problems. Soviet Russia since 1919 has repeatedly promised to restore this railway to China without compensation. Those promises appear to have been conveniently forgotten in the new agreement. The railway is not to be given to China, but she is to buy it with her own funds at a price to be determined by further conference. This means that China is not to be permitted to float a foreign loan for the purchase of the railway, but must raise the money within her own resources. Under present conditions, which amount practically to financial chaos, it seems impossible for China to raise the necessary money in this way.

The temporary arrangement places the railway under a management in whose personnel China and Russia will be almost equally represented. It does not differ materially from the arrangement now in force except in the important particular that Russia undertakes to supersede France in the management of the railway. France furnished more than sixty per cent of the capital for constructing the Eastern Chinese Railroad, asserts a majority stockholders' interest and has filed protest of the Chino-Russian agreement. Presumably the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and other Powers which participated in the Washington Conference will support the French stand. Resolutions were adopted by the Washington Conference holding that the Eastern Chinese Railroad is a trust to be administered in the interest of stockholders, bondholders, and creditors, a majority of whom are neither Chinese nor Russian. In the light of all these facts, the probability of China's obtain-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing control of the railway is extremely remote.

The effect of the Mongolia clause of the agreement is equally uncertain. Soviet Russia declares Mongolia to be an integral part of China, but reserves for further negotiations the date and promise of evacuation. If, as competent authorities declare, Russia is again determined to play a dominant part in Asia, these terms may never be agreed upon and Mongolia may remain, as it is now, virtually under Russian protection.

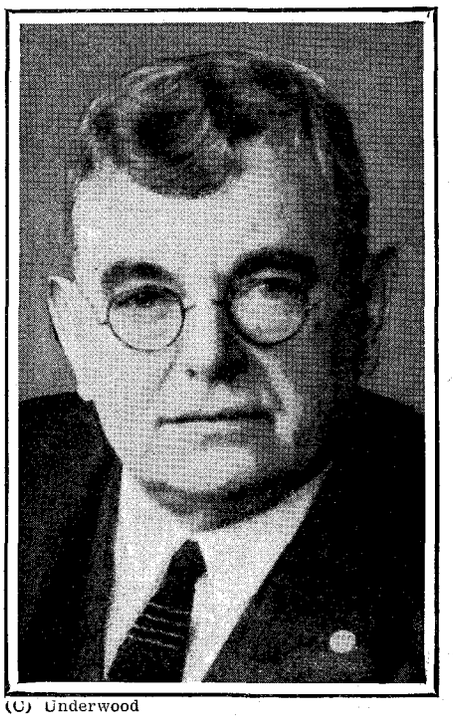
It appears, therefore, that the two biggest items in Russia's payment for Chinese recognition are not cash payments but unsecured promises to pay. Russia's payment on the other items, where the agreement is definite, is not as heavy as it appears to be. Tariff autonomy, by way of illustration, is theoretically valuable, but Chinese imports from Russia are so nearly negligible that the material benefit will be small. As for the old treaties, their abrogation is a matter of course. Nobody seriously expected them to survive the Russian Revolution.

On the whole, China gains very considerable advantages as the price of recognizing the Soviet Government. By a stroke of the pen she has made theoretical recovery of the rights for which she so long struggled in vain. The achievement is due to Dr. C. T. Wang, who laid the groundwork of the agreement, and Dr. Wellington Koo, who brought the parley to fruition. Whether China has made much practical recovery of such rights depends on whether or not Russia sincerely recognizes them as rights or is merely playing to the gallery of radical Young China by way of regaining lost Russian prestige in Asia. It also depends upon whether or not Chinese leaders can bring themselves to serve China as a nation instead of seeking to serve their own interests as sectional dictators. The factional fighting now in progress may lose for China the benefit which she might have gained by the agreement.

"Murder Most Foul"

JUDGE CAVERLY'S decision in the murder cases of Loeb and Leopold opens up once more the question of capital punishment. Is it a sin for the State to take the life of a willful murderer? Certainly not, would be the reply of the majority of moralists, provided it is necessary for the public's protection from murder. Yet there are some sentimentalists who would deny even this. Is it necessary? On that point opinions differ. If used at all, under what limitations should it be placed? Here again there is room for dispute. But all thinking men agree that, if capital punishment is provided by law, it should be applied equably and unflinchingly in all cases clearly coming under the definition of murder in the first degree as contained in the law that provides the penalty.

It is because juries and judges and



(C) Underwood

Judge John R. Caverly, who sentenced Loeb and Leopold to life imprisonment

Governors have been prone to make exceptions, to be moved by emotion or shrinking from doing justice, that the efficacy of capital punishment as a deterrent of murder has come into question. The value of capital punishment, it has been said before in these columns, is in the fact that it is "the deliberate judgment of the community that a man may commit a crime so monstrous that he is no longer worthy to live."

There never were cases that answered that description more closely than those of these Chicago murderers; yet already since their conviction there has been an appeal to the Governor of Illinois to pardon another condemned murderer, on the sole ground that he, like Loeb and Leopold, is under age. And a New Jersey judge is quoted as saying: "Eighty per cent of the crime committed in this country is done by men under twenty-one years of age. There is too much sympathy for the law-breaker to-day and not enough for the law-keeper."

In one point of view Judge Caverly's decision gave satisfaction even to those who think that leniency is misplaced in these cases. He swept away positively and finally the fine-spun webs of argument that there was mitigating force in the plea that these criminals were abnormal psychologically and hence not responsible, or that the plea of guilty in these particular cases gave any claim for leniency. He made his decision assigning imprisonment for life instead of death the penalty, solely because the criminals were under age—eighteen and nineteen were their ages when their atrocious crime was committed. He considered the fact that only two minors had been executed in Illinois evidence that the people of the State did not want the extreme penalty applied in the case of minors. He also thought that this left the court the duty of exercising the choice of punishments. Finally, as he intimated, he thought the penalty of capital punishment ought to be restricted instead of being extended. The probability of release on parole in these cases, he pointed out, is small for a long time because of the concurrent sentences for murder and kidnapping. But the power of pardon still exists.

Judge Caverly expressed a feeling, shared by many, that life imprisonment as punishment might be even more severe and terrifying than immediate death. It might be so, if only there were strong confidence that life imprisonment means imprisonment for life. Until the power of pardon is abrogated by law in cases of convictions of murder in the first degree —with the single exception of its being possible to pardon when new evidence of absolute innocence is produced, such as would have justified a judge in ordering a verdict of not guilty on the original trial—it is quite possible that life prisoners may be set free.

This is really the crux of the whole matter. There is a tender, shrinking feeling in juries and in public sentiment that recoils from inflicting death. But if death is to be abolished as a penalty for willful, atrocious murder, we must have the assurance that its substitute shall be inescapable. There have been numerous experiments among our States in abolishing capital punishment, and in several cases the State turned back to the old penalty as a result of dissatisfaction with the new. Two years ago the then Governor of Ohio, Harry L. Davis, in an article in The Outlook collated the facts and favored general abolition, but it can-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not be said that the figures were sufficiently definite to prove his case, although at that time eight States had no death penalty.

The safety of society is the direct object of law and of penalty—not retributive suffering by the criminal. But the sanctions by which that safety is secured must be adequate and inflexibly applied. The magnitude of the crime of violence in this country, as compared with others no further advanced in civilization, is alarming. The malignant growth must be eradicated at all costs.

A New College and an Old One

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

A REPORT has been published in the newspapers that some of the friends of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, lately President of Amherst, desire to establish in New York City a college in which the educational theories and principles of Dr. Meiklejohn may be put into practical operation. The basic principle is that the college shall be controlled, directed, and operated by the faculty and the students. The advocates of such an institution believe that faculty and student control, which is always in a state of flux or of normal growth, will save the college from being throttled or hindered in its progress by the reactionary influence of vested interests and tradition.

Dr. Meiklejohn has an investigating mind, an interesting personality, and the gift of inspiring his students with enthusiasm. But, apparently, in this complicated day of the world something more than these Socratic qualities are necessary in the head of an institution of learning. Rooms or buildings must be obtained, equipment provided, books and other apparatus for research furnished, and, last but by no means least, salaries paid. The modern college really needs two heads—a business head and a spiritual head, just as the best newspaper or the best magazine requires a publisher and an editor. The spiritual or intellectual head of the ideal school should be relieved just as far as possible of the details of the material problems; and the business head should interfere just as little as possible with the methods of teaching and mental inspiration. Unfortunately, the tendency of modern American education has been to overemphasize the duties, authority, and influence of the business administrator. This creates the real problem we have to face, and if Dr. Meiklejohn can throw any light upon it he will perform a much-needed service. The danger is, as his policies at Amherst indicated, that in his revolt against materialism in education he may neglect the indubitable fact that college professors and students need bread and butter, shelter, clothes, and fuel, just like the common run of humanity.

The material and spiritual elements are as inextricably mixed in the development of a college as they are in the development of the individual. This truth has been set forth in an unusually clear light by another college president, Dr. William H. S. Demarest, of Rutgers, who retired from his post last June after nearly twenty years of service. His final work as president was to publish a history of Rutgers College covering the period of a century and a half from 1766 to 1924. Dr. Demarest's book is written of course primarily for Rutgers men. It does not advocate any fine-spun theories of teaching or any special philosophy of education. It is a plain, straightforward narrative of the founding and growth of the College, but it is full of comments, incidents, and personal touches that make it of interest to any one who likes to follow the curious ups and downs of liberal education in the United States. The difficulties and trials, the calamities and joys of Rutgers's hundred and fifty years of life throw some light on the task which confronts any body of men, or women for that matter, who attempt to found a college.

The Dutch Reformed Church of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey felt that they ought to have a college in which to educate ministers and teachers of the reformed faith. After some years of debate and discussion a charter was obtained in 1766, although the actual work of the institution did not begin until the autumn of 1771. The opening was announced as follows in a newspaper of the city of New York:

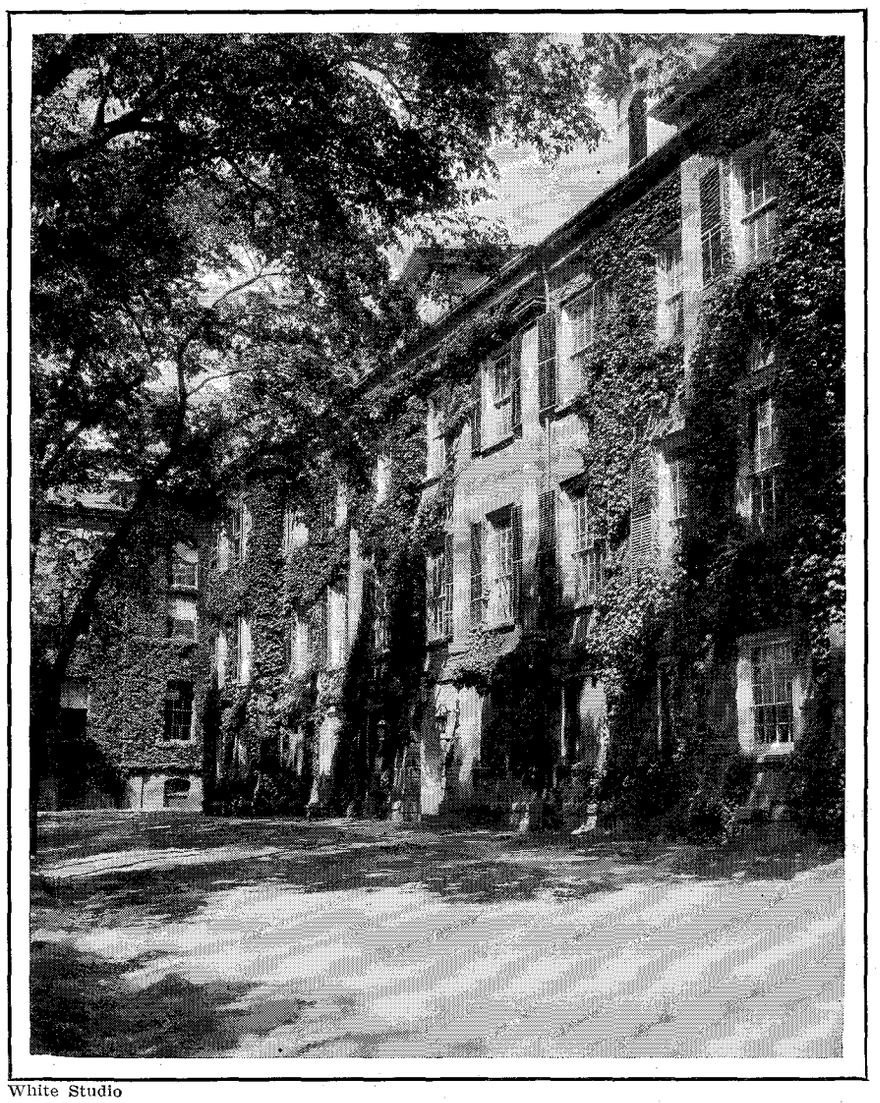
> The Respectable Public is hereby informed that agreeable to a former advertisement, a Seminary of Learning was opened at New Brunswick, last November, by the name of Queen's College, and also a Grammar School, in order to prepare Youth for the same. Any Parents or Guardians who may be inclined to send their Children to this Institution, may depend upon having them instructed with the greatest Care and Diligence in all the Arts and Sciences usually taught in public Schools; the strictest Regard will be paid to their moral Conduct, (and in a word) to every Thing which may tend to render them a Pleasure to their Friends, and an Ornament to their Species.

This is a pretty large order, which even modern institutions are having some difficulty in filling. Athletics are of course doing much to make the contemporary college student, both male and female, physically ornamental, but the current criticism of the flapper raises a question as to how much pleasure the modern undergraduate is giving to his or her friends!

Queen's College had its first Commencement in 1774. The graduating class consisted of one member, "Mr. Matthew Light, of New Brunswick . . . who delivered Orations in Latin, Dutch and English with high applause." The Revolution nearly destroyed the struggling new college. It is true that in 1788 there were four graduates and two honorary degrees were conferred, with regard to which academic ceremony a local paper says: "On this pleasing event every countenance smiled approbation and every tongue spoke applause." Nevertheless the College nearly succumbed in its struggle against adversity, and no Commencement exercises were held between 1795 and 1809, when the College took on a new lease of life. In 1825 the name of the institution was changed from Queen's College to Rutgers College, in honor of Henry Rutgers, a New York merchant and philanthropist, who gave the College a bell (which still rings, like "the mighty Tom" of Christ Church, Oxford) and five thousand dollars. President Demarest deftly alludes to the fact that in the change of name "a lively hope of favors to come played its part," for other than the five thousand dollars and the bell Henry Rutgers's "donations to the college are unknown." Mr. Rutgers undoubtedly had mercantile genius, for he purchased a great and lasting memorial at a very cheap price.

Rutgers College has the double distinction of possessing what is one of the most beautiful college buildings in Amer-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



White Studio

Queen's Building, Rutgers College

ica and also one of the ugliest. Queen's Building, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1809, was designed by John McComb, who built the old City Hall in New York, now regarded as one of America's most precious architectural possessions. Those who are interested in the imperishable beauty of American Colonial architecture might well make a visit to Rutgers if for no other purpose than to see the difference between good private architecture and bad government, or political, architecture. Queen's Building is a joy to the eye; New Jersey Hall, which is the contribution of the State of New Jersey to the College—the name of the architect being mercifully unknown—is quite the opposite. On the whole, however, the architecture of the College is distinctly agreeable and dignified.

At about the time that Queen's Building was erected the College authorities believed not only in good architecture but in good manners. In the laws of the College printed in 1810 it is stated that "every student shall address the president, professors and tutors with becoming respect, shall take off his hat when he meets them and shall remain uncovered while in their presence within doors." And, further, "students of the lower classes are required to yield that modest and respectful deportment toward their fellow students in the higher classes which is due to their superior standing." The boys of 1810 were quite different from the boys of 1924 if the freshmen and sophomores of those days read this last rule without explosions of contempt and indignation. Nevertheless these regulations as to etiquette must have had some effect, even if a superficial one, for a visitor to the College in 1831 remarked upon "the absence of that asperity and roughness of manner which is too often" seen in the ordinary college life of the time, and expressed the conviction that the students' "manners as well as their minds were not left without improvement."

In spite of what some of our impatient younger critics might call its traditional foundation and conservative history, Rutgers has had a steady and prosperous growth. In 1774 it had twenty students; in 1924 it had in all departments 2,477 students and a teaching force of nearly one hundred and fifty professors, instructors, and assistants. At the present moment it has the distinction of being the *alma mater* of a man who may be more influential and powerful in the rejuvenation of Europe than many captains and kings. S. Parker Gilbert, Jr., who is about to take office in Berlin as Agent-General for the Administration of Reparations under the Dawes Plan, graduated at the head of his class from Rutgers in 1912 during President Demarest's incumbency. It is generally agreed that the executive responsibilities which he is assuming at thirty-two years of age are as important as any that the modern financial world has known. Whatever may be the measure of his success in Europe, Rutgers College and Dr. Demarest deserve some credit for their share in his training.

Dr. Demarest's book is a very delightful and informing contribution to the literature of American education. It might well be examined carefully by Dr. Meiklejohn and his friends in connection with their interesting project of founding a new college. They will be especially interested, I think, in the professed purpose of the trustees of Queen's College in their announcement, from which I have already quoted, of the opening of the institution in 1771. The trustees close their appeal for support with these memorable words:

"It is hoped that the above Considerations, together with the healthy and convenient situation of the Place, on a Pleasant and Navigable River, in the midst of a plentiful Country; the Reasonableness of the Inhabitants in the Price of Board, and the easy Access from all Places, either by Land or Water will be esteemed by the considerate Public, as a sufficient Recommendation of this infant College which (as it is erected upon so Catholic a Plan) will undoubtedly prove advantageous to our new American World, by assisting its sister seminaries to cultivate Piety, Learning and Liberty."

To cultivate Piety (respect for the past), Learning (a knowledge of the best that has been said and thought in the world), and Liberty (open-mindedness toward the future)—I am not sure but that this hundred-and-fifty-year-old motto is a pretty good one for the most ultra-modern university.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Davis Cup Stays Home

An impressive demonstration of the spirit that makes world champions

By GEORGE MARVIN

FOUR bareheaded young men in white flannels walk out on the billiard-table green of the Germantown Cricket Club. They are the best players of the game of lawn tennis in the world. Two of them wear sweaters. The other two, in sleeveless shirts, wide open at the neck, are keyed apparently to a higher temperature; brown faces, necks, and arms give them a healthy, sunny look of open spaces, and in manner they move jauntily and easily around the courts. These are the Australians who have come from the antipodes to challenge American supremacy in this game. By contrast the Americans are pale. Thin exceedingly, they may feel the need of their sweaters this warm September day, when even the slave-driven fashion-followers in the stands have abandoned their furs.

By and by, after some practice rallies, two by two they play; Tilden against Patterson and, later, Richards against Wood. In straight sets the Americans win. In neither match was there ever any doubt as to the outcome after the first set. Beautiful exhibitions of the super-game of tennis, they are to the lay spectator rather exhibitions than contests. For little O'Hara Wood, the bandy-legged and beaming Australian, one develops a feeling of sympathy in his plucky struggle, sharing with him a sense of the inexorable as he faces in sure defeat the boyish Olympic champion. Patterson's many nets and outs create in the galleries the same sense of what's-the-use which makes the Australian an evidently beaten man before the match is half over.

The following day another white figure takes his place in the sunlit moving picture, maneuvering over turf made smooth for three generations of cricketers, so close in its green texture that it looks, were you to rub it with your hand, as though it would go shiny one way and dark the other as sealskin does. This is "Little Bill" Johnston of California, former National champion and four times Davis Cup winner and defender, thin, pale, and saturnine like his American mates, but unsweatered. Beside Tilden he takes his place against the Australians, the change in personnel making no difference in the character of the ensuing performance or in the certainty of its outcome. In this doubles match, however, enters an element of contest. The Australians win one set, the only set, out of the total number of sixteen necessary to the completion of the international championship. On Saturday, the final day of the tournament, although the Davis Cup had already been won by the requisite three out of five matches, the largest gallery of the series gathers in

(C) Keystone

Dwight F. Davis, donor of the famous cup which bears his name, was one of its first three victorious defenders. He now occupies the high office of Assistant Secretary of War

good Philadelphia sportsmanship to watch the superb tennis of the two remaining singles encounters. And in splendid antipodean sportsmanship the two tanned and smiling challengers engage, in reverse order, the same rangy and cadaverous champions who beat them on Thursday. Same wonderful green, same autumn sunshine warming the ivy-covered façade of the Colonial club-house, same breeze twinkling the leaves of the Germantown poplars—and same inevitable result. Richards beats Patterson as relentlessly as he overcame O'Hara Wood on the first day; and little Wood makes friends again as he gamely succumbs to big Tilden in three sets that are straighter than those of Patterson's defeat at the same hands.

To the ordinary spectator in the stands at Germantown, the man or woman who plays tennis for recreation, the outstanding impression of the Davis Cup finals from Thursday to Saturday was the overwhelming supremacy of the American defenders—Tilden, Richards, and Johnston. The Australians played great tennis all three days. There was nothing the matter with their individual games, and in the doubles they showed the team work which is the natural result of several years' association in international competition. Moreover, when these two men, carrying under their arms the collections of rackets the modern game requires, walked casually out of the club-house for the challenge match, they represented a rare survival of the fittest. *Twenty-two other challenging nations had to be eliminated* before this pair from Australia earned the right to meet America for the huge silver cup emblematic of the championship of the world. In some other sports world championship does not signify world-wide competition. For example, in a game of Oriental origin, polo, only three Occidental nations, Great Britain, the United States, and Argentina, have ever been serious contenders. World supremacy in rowing—either single-sculling or eight-oared shells—has involved only Anglo-Saxon contestants from various dominions of the British Empire and the United States. With the exception of the Olympic Games, which occur at intervals of four years, no international athletic competition has the world definition of these annual Davis Cup matches; and this truth, borne in mind, adds additional significance to the final meeting between the survivors of the elimination tests and the champions.

Consider for a moment just what is the significance of the meeting: Exactly what did Patterson and Wood represent this year in tennis? Six weeks ago at Evian-le-Bains France won the title in the so-called "European Zone" by defeating Czechoslovakia in the final fifth round of a protracted tournament, carried on in different localities, which had successively eliminated the British Isles, Belgium, Ireland, Holland, India, South Africa, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Denmark, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, New Zealand, and Italy. Mean-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

while in the "American Zone" during the summer months Canada had beaten Cuba, only to be eliminated by Japan; Australia had vanquished in turn China, Mexico, and Japan. In the inter-zone finals, played on the historic courts at Longwood, Massachusetts, early in September, Patterson and Wood of Australia met and overcame France three matches to two—though the young French champion, Réné Lacoste, defeated both Patterson and Wood—thus conclusively earning the right to be immediate challengers for world supremacy in tennis.

How and why is it, then, that the survivors of such a tremendous competition should have failed so conclusively in the crucial test? Their singles and doubles game was better than the brands of all the other tennis-playing nations of the earth. Why was it ineffective against America?

Sitting there in the stands at Manheim and watching one after the other the successive victories of the three Americans, some plausible answers to this question suggested themselves as obvious during the course of the three afternoons of play. In brief, the Australians played number one lawn-tennis. The Americans played super-tennis. Even with that sense of inevitability, the play was always absorbing, sometimes thrilling, to watch. No man in the game to-day hits the ball quite so hard overhead as Gerald Patterson. You wonder, after a Patterson "kill," why the same ball is available for the following service. He ruins it. A very powerful, big man, he has the faculty of putting every ounce of his strength into the devastating swing of his racket. The impact of the gut-strings makes a sound like a solid board as the smitten ball bounces far up into the stands. A return is out of the question. Against him no opponent lobs frequently because a lob, unless out of reach behind him, is generally a clear gift. Patterson's service also is terrific, fully as severe as Tilden's, and no one else's on the first ball so difficult to return. He is a seasoned veteran of international tournaments, a world's champion in former, Wimbledon, terms, and several times a Davis Cup finalist.

As for O'Hara Wood, he, too, is a resourceful, seasoned player of the type that "Bob" Wrenn used to represent, sound in all departments of the game above and below the eyes, enduring, courageous, often brilliant. Both backhand and forehand he has a free mastery of his shots off the ground or in the air.

In neither man is there any noticeable tennis weakness—the reputed erratic backhand of Patterson was a distinct strength in his match with Richards—

International

Tilden (left) won in straight sets over his Australian opponent, Patterson, who with his colleagues represented the survivors of a contest in which the best players of twenty-three nations competed

but in common they share one trait which may be an ingredient in their defeat at the hands of their American opponents. They both play tennis as though they enjoyed it, like a game. On the other side of the Germantown nets three masters of strategy and science practiced their profession. In every match this difference was apparent. By contrast the men from the antipodes swung their rackets and moved about the court in a happy-go-lucky fashion. A point lost or won appeared to make no great difference to them. Each seemed good-humoredly much of the time to regard the outcome as a foregone conclusion. The three Americans—Tilden gaunt and austere, Richards pale and set, Johnston white and grim—were out for just one thing—to win. Every shot, every move, was precise with determination; there was never any sense of abandon about any of their work. The Australians were playing all the time. All the time the Americans were winning. That is the Americanism of it. The defenders won, first, because they were their particular expert and seasoned selves. And they won, secondly, because they were Americans in spirit and in the infinite capacity for taking pains in sport.

In physique Tilden is the very type of Uncle Sam sans chin-whiskers. Inches over six feet, he is very sparely built, thin legs and arms, small waist and abnormally broad shoulders. But, unlike most men of Gothic architecture, he is perfectly articulated. On the court he handles himself with the nimbleness of a Japanese. Rangy men usually move deliberately—the elder Doherty and Malcolm Whitman, champions of other days and men of similar type, played tennis suavely, andante in mood. Tilden is staccato; his stride is short and quick, all his movements nervously tense. The power of Patterson's wallop is evident. You can see and feel it. But it is diffi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cult either to see or sense where the severity of Tilden's service and drives come from, so quick and spasmodic are his deliveries. It is the unusual combination of dimension with quickness, of reach and speed, power and adroitness—these physical traits together with an alert mentality trained through specialization in one pursuit during many years—which has made Tilden the champion of champions. The authorities are all in agreement that no man to-day can win against Tilden at his normal best, and a majority of them believe that no man in the history of the game has reached his mastery.

Richards is an approximation to the Tilden type, less tall, less rangy, less quick, but with the same rapier-play of technique. For one so young—Richards is only twenty-one years old—he is, nevertheless, in tennis extraordinarily mature. He not only outplayed his opponents—he out-thought them. Cool and calm and pale, he appeared most of the time quite unmoved by the struggle through which he triumphantly progressed. Only two or three times his real youthfulness appeared when after an error, shaking his racket in both hands, he mutely apostrophized the heavens.

Very decisive were these final contests for the world championship. Each one of the four singles matches was played off in less than an hour, one of them in forty-two minutes. Several sets were finished in less than twenty minutes. Judgment saved time and effort. On the American side there was little or no lost motion. Each man knew exactly when an opponent's shot was bound out and let it go. Except in the doubles, the Richards-Wood, and the Richards-Patterson singles, few long rallies roused in crescendo the enthusiasm of the stands. In a majority of instances the point was won or lost with the return of the service or the following shot by the server. Quick, sharp, decisive plays—monosyllabic tennis.

At the end of each match winners and losers clasped hands over the net in a gesture and with an expression that was pleasant to see. Enemies on the courts, these same men have been friends for years, an enmity and friendship founded upon many former struggles in Australia, in England and on the Continent, and on the clay or grass courts of America.

By the middle-aged observer, with memories of other championships before the war, several changes in style of play might have been noticed. Time was when the server tossed the ball high in air to land destructively upon it after the interval of its descent. The Daughertys brought this style of service to this country from England. McLaughlin in his

The Davis Cup in its twenty-four years of adventure has traveled a distance more than twice that around the world. It is one of the most famous trophies in the athletic world

Keystone

two years of championship added savagery to it. Tournament players all over the country copied it. At Germantown the other day not one of the five ultimate survivors of the 1924 tennis season served that way. Tilden hits the ball almost immediately it has left his hand, and of the remaining four only Patterson threw the ball clear into the air. Another difference was the general preference for the base-line in the singles matches. For many years the server ran in on both balls of his service, an exhausting process which the McLaughlins, the Clothiers, the Larneds, and the other finalists of ten years ago victoriously vindicated. None of the four singles contenders ran in on his service at Philadelphia. Tilden rarely left the base-line, and the others as a rule came to the net only after they had forced their opponent into a position sufficiently difficult to delay his return. Patterson lost many points from being caught in mid-court by chop shots at his feet which he could easily have returned from the base-line.

Thus on the lawns of the Germantown Cricket Club, September 13, was concluded very conclusively a process that began on the lawn of the White House at Washington on March 17. Dwight Davis, the donor of the cup and one of its first three victorious defenders, has become a member of the President's official family as Assistant Secretary of War. In both capacities he suggested that the drawings for the preliminary international matches among the twenty-three challengers be made this year under National auspices and that the President himself should draw the first name from the actual Davis Cup, which in its twenty-four years of desirability has traveled a distance more than twice that around the world. In his letter of acceptance Mr. Coolidge said some things which are worthy of more than passing notice because of their bearing upon the game of tennis as an active influence in the cause of international relations.

> As the donor of the Davis Cup and a leader in popularizing friendly competitions [the President wrote to his Assistant Secretary of War] I think you have done a most valuable service. It is a service in behalf of national amity. . . . The International Tournament has never failed to make this event one of world-wide interest. It becomes an occasion for establishing better acquaintance throughout the world, and particularly for setting up fine standards of sport and giving them a universal significance. I am persuaded that the erection of such standards in the realm of sport is bound to afford a fine example in every other department of human activity. It cannot fail to inspire a purpose of good sportsmanship, of honest competition, of hard hitting and clean play, in every other realm, whether it be business, political, or what not. . . . Good health, straight thinking, clean morals, are all sure to be gainers through the arousal of interest in the right kind of sport.

The ceremony of the draw which followed the President's cordial acceptance took place on the south terrace of the White House grounds and inaugurated the competition with an impressiveness very rare if not unprecedented in amateur sport. The place and its chief sponsor gave to the forthcoming world tournament a political sanction, and the presence of ambassadors, ministers, or other official representatives of every one of the twenty-three nations and dominions entered, involved a wide international sanction of the spirit expressed in the President's letter of acceptance. The sportsmanship of tennis, the camaraderie of clean amateur sport, which knows no

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

international barriers, clearly in evidence during the final challenge matches, has characterized as well all the other preliminary contests.

May it not, therefore, be a just cause for additional patriotic pride if we may believe that the same American spirit, which has now come triumphantly through five years of international tennis competition, has accomplished also something enduring in unity and good will among the nations of the earth?

Common Sense and the Criminal Law

By P. W. WILSON

A Britisher draws a contrast between the methods of his own courts and ours

THE trial of Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., and of Richard Loeb on a charge of murdering their neighbor Robert Franks, aged fourteen years, has deeply stirred the public opinion of the United States. In 1923 there were 10,000 criminal homicides in this country, or fifty times as many as in Great Britain, with less than half the population. In addition, the number of suicides is at the rate of a further 10,000 per annum. It is a fearful mortality for the richest nation in the world.

For this phenomenon there are many causes, racial, religious, and social, and into one pertinent factor the Bar Associations of the United States and Canada —following the investigations of Chief Justice Taft—have been inquiring. This summer there has been an unprecedented pilgrimage of leading lawyers to England, where every phase of legal procedure has been examined.

It happens that we can see by an actual case precisely how English law would have dealt with the Chicago murder. I will tell the story, step by step.

On May 1 the attendant at the left luggage office of Waterloo Station, London, noticed blood on a handbag there deposited. He informed the police, but not, I think, the press. Detectives watched the office.

On May 2 a man—Mahon—claimed the bag. He was arrested and taken to the police station, where, in his presence, the bag was opened. It contained woman's clothing and gruesome fragments. The man was invited to explain. And pending an explanation he was detained.

After an hour at the police station, during which there was no attempt to cross-examine the man, he volunteered a statement. He was warned that what he said might be used as evidence against him, but he knew well that he could not longer keep back the truth from the police. He wrote and signed a confession, admitting that, at a bungalow near Eastbourne, he had violently quarreled with a woman living there with him, that she had attacked him with an ax, and that in self-defense he had killed her in a struggle, either by strangling or otherwise.

I do not say that there is never an attempt by the English police to draw a confession from a prisoner. But I have never heard of any process even remotely approximating to the third degree. British justice, unless its canons are ignored, means a trial wholly public. The alternative method of private inquisition, whether it be by prolonged questions by alienists or any other method, is regarded in Britain as a survival of the bad practices of Continental despotism. It happened that this prisoner had an evil record. The fact was suppressed absolutely until the jury had delivered its verdict and the judge had passed sentence. The prisoner's statement was shown to his legal advisers and paper was pasted over portions which, by consent of prosecution and defense, were immaterial to or calculated to prejudice a fair trial. The prisoner's parentage or what psychologists thought of his mentality had nothing whatever to do with the hearings. He was a citizen, held to be responsible as such to the state.

The Wheels of Justice Begin to Turn

How he tried to dispose of the body makes unpleasant reading. Enough that it was these efforts which led to his detection.

On May 3 the police found what was left of the remains at the bungalow. Immediately the prisoner was brought before the magistrates in that locality. No photographs were permitted in court. After formal appearances and remands to a future date, the case was opened before the magistrates on May 22, and after about five days' hearing the prisoner was committed for trial on June 6, one month after arrest.

In the meantime there had been opened the inquest, which about the same date brought in a verdict of willful murder against the prisoner. Either the decision of the magistrates or the verdict of the coroner's jury would have been sufficient to indict the prisoner before the Grand Jury. And in this, as in other cases, the Grand Jury, as a matter of course, brought in a true bill, without discussion, and so left the matter to the Assizes. At the preliminary hearings the prisoner withheld his defense, and no attempt of any kind was made to extract it from him.

Another point to be made clear is this —from the moment that a crime was suspected it was the aim of all concerned to prevent a trial by newspaper. There was inevitably an immense sensation, but the police at the inquest intervened between the prisoner and the cameras. And with the arrest and charge of murder the case became *sub judice* and any comment upon it would have brought a newspaper at once under risk of summons for contempt of court. A heavy fine or imprisonment would have been ordered, without the slightest hope of a successful appeal.

The publicity promoted by interviews with counsel, with judges, with the police, with relatives, with the prisoner, is either cut out entirely or reduced to a minimum. And with this vitally important result: it is only through a report of the legal proceedings that the public can reach the facts. Instead of the crime being everything and the trial of the prisoner, with his punishment, a mere paragraph and postscript, there is no full account of the crime, except as a narrative of retribution. You cannot read of the offense without appreciating the guilt of it. The extraordinary gravity of homicide is driven home to old and young alike.

On July 16, at the Sussex Assizes, the prisoner was tried for his life. The trial lasted five days. The judge was not a county judge of subordinate or local jurisdictions. He was a judge of the High Court, removable only by joint resolution of both houses of Parliament. His salary is the same as the Prime Minister's, and, in addition, he is assured of a handsome pension on retirement. He is appointed, not elected; and he need not worry over re-election.

Merely dilatory tactics by the defense would have had no chance of success. Three jurymen were briefly challenged, and others substituted for them. And

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when a juryman fainted and had to be replaced the case was rapidly reopened, the evidence taken was repeated from the judge's notes, and as little time as possible was lost.

The prisoner, though admitting the act of homicide, pleaded "not guilty." Had he pleaded "guilty," there could have been no prolonged argument before the judge, as in the Chicago case. A plea in mitigation of sentence would have been in order, but without much delay the judge would have sentenced the man to death. The idea of pleading "guilty" and then trying a case for murder without a jury would be in England unthinkable. On these lines justice, as there conceived, would be fatally impaired.

The sanity of the prisoner was assumed. And the fact that his ethics were perverted counted not in his favor, but against him. If, however, the defense had alleged insanity or mental disease, that plea, like every other, would have had to come before the jury. And the idea of a judge hearing evidence as to the prisoner's glands after the plea of "guilty" had removed the case from the jury may also be dismissed as incredible in British practice and utterly subversive of whatever has been thought sound in British jurisprudence.

Insanity Has No Relation to Wealth

A PRISONER must be sane when tried and executed. If he be certified insane, he becomes at once a criminal lunatic, and is so sequestrated in an institution. But there has frequently arisen the question whether a prisoner, normally sane, was insane when he committed the violence. When Hatfield tried to assassinate George III, he was held to be acting under a delusion and confined for life. Bellingham, however, when he assassinated Prime Minister Percival, under a similar delusion, was executed. And in the case of M'Naughten, who shot Sir Robert Peel's secretary, Drummond, it was successfully pleaded that the prisoner knew what was right and wrong but lacked the self-control required to choose the former—a view afterwards held to be too lenient. To put the matter in a nutshell, England recognizes insanity as a valid defense when the insanity is genuine, but not as a pretext to be pleaded for the rich on terms which are beyond the means of the poor.

It is only within the last dozen years that prisoners have been allowed in England to give evidence on their own behalf. Lawyers were much divided on the question whether this doubtful privilege would help a prisoner or not. The bungalow murderer did give evidence, and almost collapsed under the strain. His cross-examination lasted for three hours. I do not know how truthfully an American trial is depicted in the movies, but if the gestures there displayed are accurate it follows that English proceedings are quieter. This year a Frenchman was indicted for poisoning an innkeeper whose wife he admired. It was recognized that he was a foreigner who did not understand the English language. The prosecuting counsel therefore surrendered his right to the last word, and there was assigned for the defense of the prisoner a counsel of high distinction. Indeed, so polite was the Court that the Frenchman was utterly deceived as to his danger. Accustomed to the methods pursued in his own country, he assumed that a prisoner presumed to be guilty would have been browbeaten by the judge and the prosecution. Instead of this happening, he was treated with elaborate courtesy and then sentenced to death. He could not understand such a conspiracy of charm, and the surprise drove him into hysteria. English courts are good-humored, but none the less formidable.

An English jury appointed to a murder trial may bring in one of three verdicts, namely, an acquittal, manslaughter, or murder. The Scottish verdict of non-proven is equivalent to acquittal. But there are no degrees in murder as defined in England. That verdict, if once given, involves a sentence of death. The jury may add a recommendation to mercy, but it is of no binding force. The judge must sentence and the King need not reprieve.

Until recently there was no appeal against the sentence, except to the sovereign, acting through the Home Secretary. Such appeals were and are disposed of within a month. There is no protracted delay over executions and no death-house is needed for numerous prisoners whose fate is uncertain. Execution is by the rope, and no more humane method has been devised.

With rare exceptions, women are reprieved. And there is a movement for relieving a judge from the duty of pronouncing the death sentence on a woman. In no case of pregnancy can the prospective mother be executed. Last year, however, a wife who conspired with her lover to murder her husband was hanged. No reason could be discovered for executing the man and pardoning or reprieving a woman who was at least equal to him in guilt.

In addition to the prerogative of mercy (exercised in the United States by the President and Governor), there is now in England, as in other countries, a Court of Criminal Appeal. The grounds of appeal are severely restricted. They are, broadly, a new fact, a lapse in law, an unfair instruction from the judge, or some such circumstance. The Court can order a new trial, but it tolerates no attempt to arrive at that result by resort to immaterial technicalities.

Where Murder Means Punishment

A CASE of murder in England is taken seriously because England still hangs murderers by the neck until they are dead. In her criminal statistics there is nothing remotely comparable with the statement, let us say, in the New York "Times" of February 10, 1921, that out of 679 homicides in New York during the previous year only one perpetrator was brought to justice, or the similar statement that out of 118 homicides in Philadelphia during 1917 only one had to pay the ultimate penalty. There may be in England a difference of opinion over capital punishment. But the nation is determined that willful homicide shall be no joke. On September 3—exactly four months after arrest—the bungalow murderer, Mahon, was hanged.

With regard to Leopold and Loeb, counsel would doubtless plead for mercy on the ground of youth. But one thing is certain: that plea would have been utterly stultified by the defiant and impudent demeanor of these prisoners themselves. Such an exhibition would have alarmed and angered everything that is responsible and authoritative in English public life, and we may take it for granted that judge and jury, with the nation behind them, would have decided ere this to stamp upon a temper so cruel and so wicked. With a judge in ermine and with barristers in gowns and with the press in its proper place, these degenerates (and all like them) would have known in advance that murder is something you cannot get away with.

A century ago England hanged thieves who stole a sheep. She has had judges who were monsters of greed and ferocity. And from the United States she has learned lessons—for instance, the children's court. Also, it is easier to organize justice in a small, coherent country than in forty-eight States of a Union that covers a continent. What, however, English experience has shown is that the reform of justice along simple unemotional lines does, of itself, diminish crime. No nostrum of psychology is effective compared with the time-honored policy of speedy arrest, public trial, rapid procedure, and, above all, certain punishment. It is only when punishment is assured and adequate that redemptive agencies can begin their task.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Window Toward the Infinite

By CHARLES FITZHUGH TALMAN

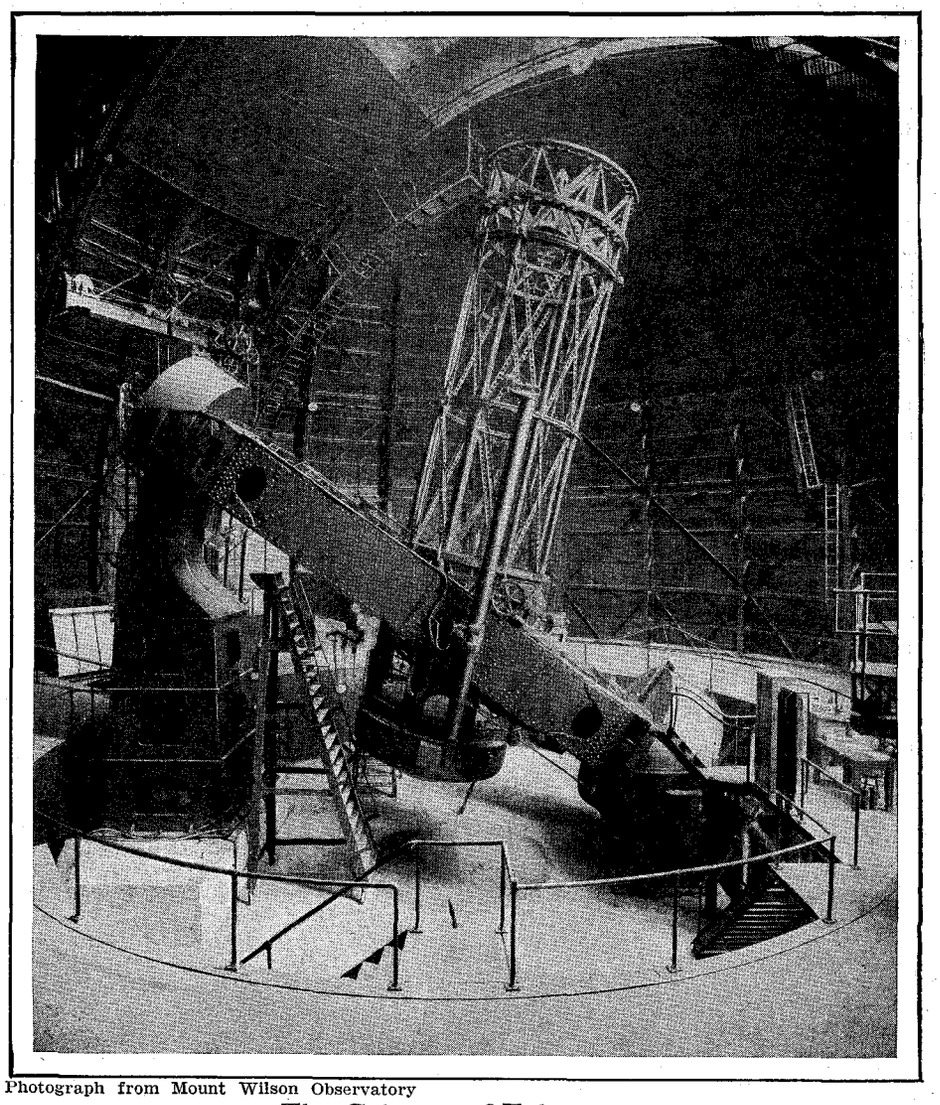
MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY is twenty years old. Carnegie's money built it; Hale's inexhaustible genius planned it and presided over it until last summer; a brilliant staff of resident and distant collaborators strengthened the Director's hands; and the limpid atmosphere of a southern California mountain-top gave full scope to its wonderful instruments. Thanks to these advantages, it has within two decades built up a new science of celestial physics—contributed more to the common stock of astronomical knowledge than any dozen other establishments in the world.

This neighbor of Hollywood deserves the average citizen's attention. The things it is doing are as romantic, spectacular, original, and adventurous as anything that happens in Screenland.

The work at Mount Wilson is in many respects the antithesis of popular conceptions concerning the business of star-gazing. The layman may or may not agree with Brillat-Savarin, who ranks the invention of a new dish with the discovery of a new star, but he little realizes what a poor compliment this is to the gastronomer. At Mount Wilson discovering a star is a much less momentous occurrence than scratching a match. Five years ago a new telescope was installed there which instantly brought within the range of observation several hundred million stars previously unknown.

Keats put the wrong explorer on a peak in Darien, but his picture of a new planet swimming into the astronomer's ken was good enough for the age before photography. At Mount Wilson and elsewhere these natatorial events no longer happen. The astronomer keeps his eye at the telescope for the prosaic purpose of guiding it while it takes pictures. Long afterward the new planet or what-not turns up on the plate. And it's all in the day's work.

The Mount Wilsonites, however, are not much interested in planets. They are after bigger game—the stars—and they have concentrated their efforts upon our bright particular star, the sun. Three telescopes of novel design—one horizontal and two vertical—bring the solar rays to fixed points of observation. Here the spectroscope, combined with the photographic plate, performs feats beyond the wildest dreams of a generation ago. It explores the sun's atmosphere vertically as well as horizontally; maps its currents and measures their speed; observes diversities of temperature and magnetic forces; gives us, in short, a more comprehensive picture of the sun's *weather* than meteorologists can obtain of the weather on earth.



Photograph from Mount Wilson Observatory

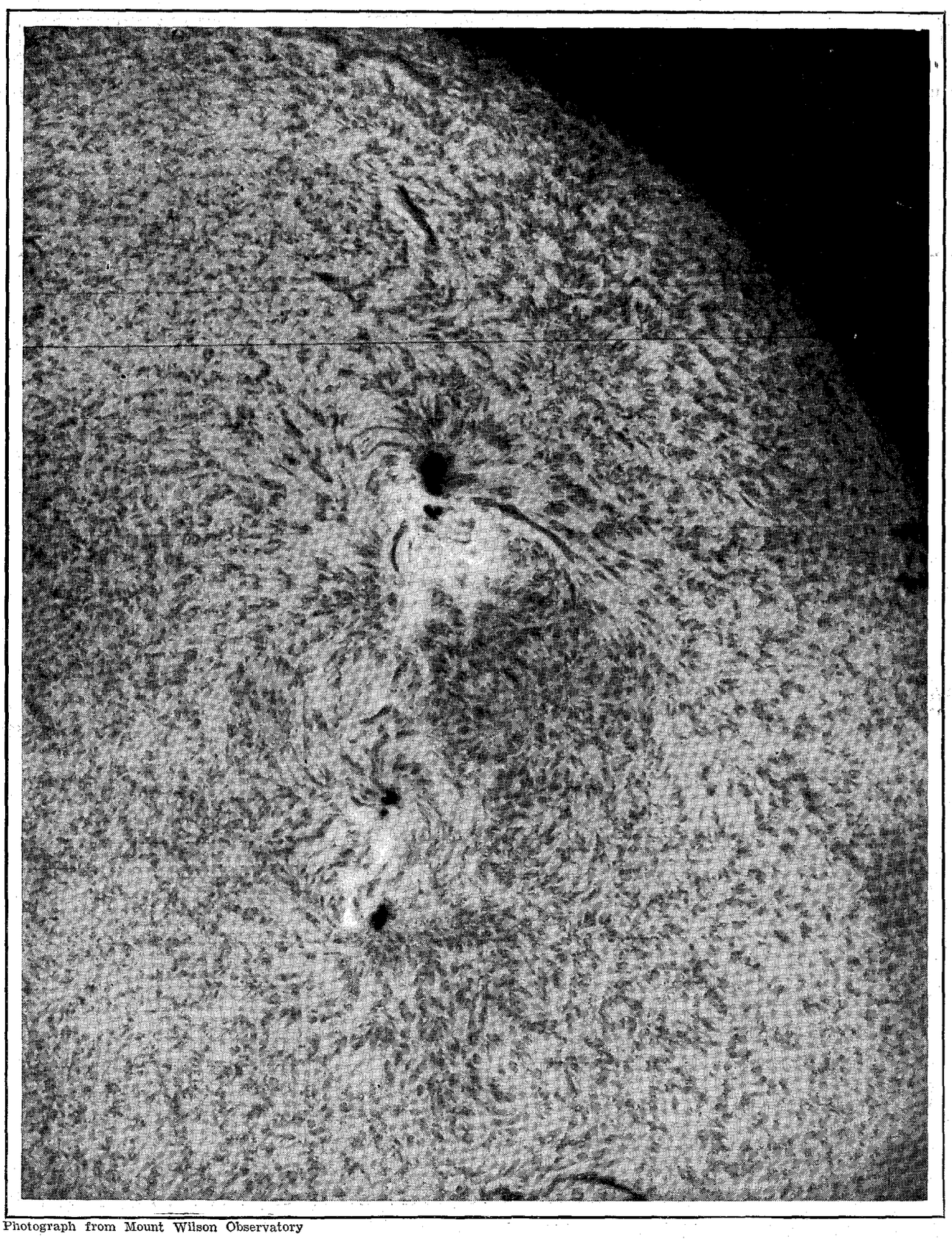
The Colossus of Telescopes

The 100-inch reflector on Mount Wilson is not merely the world's hugest telescope. It is the super-keen eye that has plumbed new depths of space. It has, for example, increased by hundreds of millions the number of stars accessible to observation. (This statement is not fantastic. See recent annual reports of the Mount Wilson Observatory in the Year Books of the Carnegie Institution.) Equipped with a new adjunct of astronomy, the interferometer, it has lately performed the task—once believed to be forever hopeless—of measuring stellar diameters. The moving parts of the telescope weigh about a hundred tons. Any desired movement is accomplished merely by pressing an electric button

With the aid of knowledge thus acquired from the sun, the astronomers search the remotest depths of space and bring back news of the stars. Few stellar distances were known until the men at Mount Wilson learned how to measure them wholesale with the spectroscope. The crowning feat (until to-morrow betters it) was to put an uncouth steel beam across the end of the biggest telescope, equipped with an arrangement of slits and mirrors that gave, for the first time in history, a direct measurement of a star's diameter. Even the newspapers reacted to this achievement, and a star not of the stage or screen was accorded a whole column on the first page.

The most unconventional adjunct of this observatory is the splendid physical laboratory maintained at Pasadena, a couple of hours by motor down the mountain. Here the cosmic processes observed with the telescopes are reproduced in miniature. Electric explosions give temperatures surpassing those of the sun. Enormous pressures and powerful magnetic fields simulate conditions in solar and stellar atmospheres. At Mount Wilson the physicist checks the work of the astronomer, and *vice versa;* with the paradoxical result that their combined efforts are enriching physics no less than astronomy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



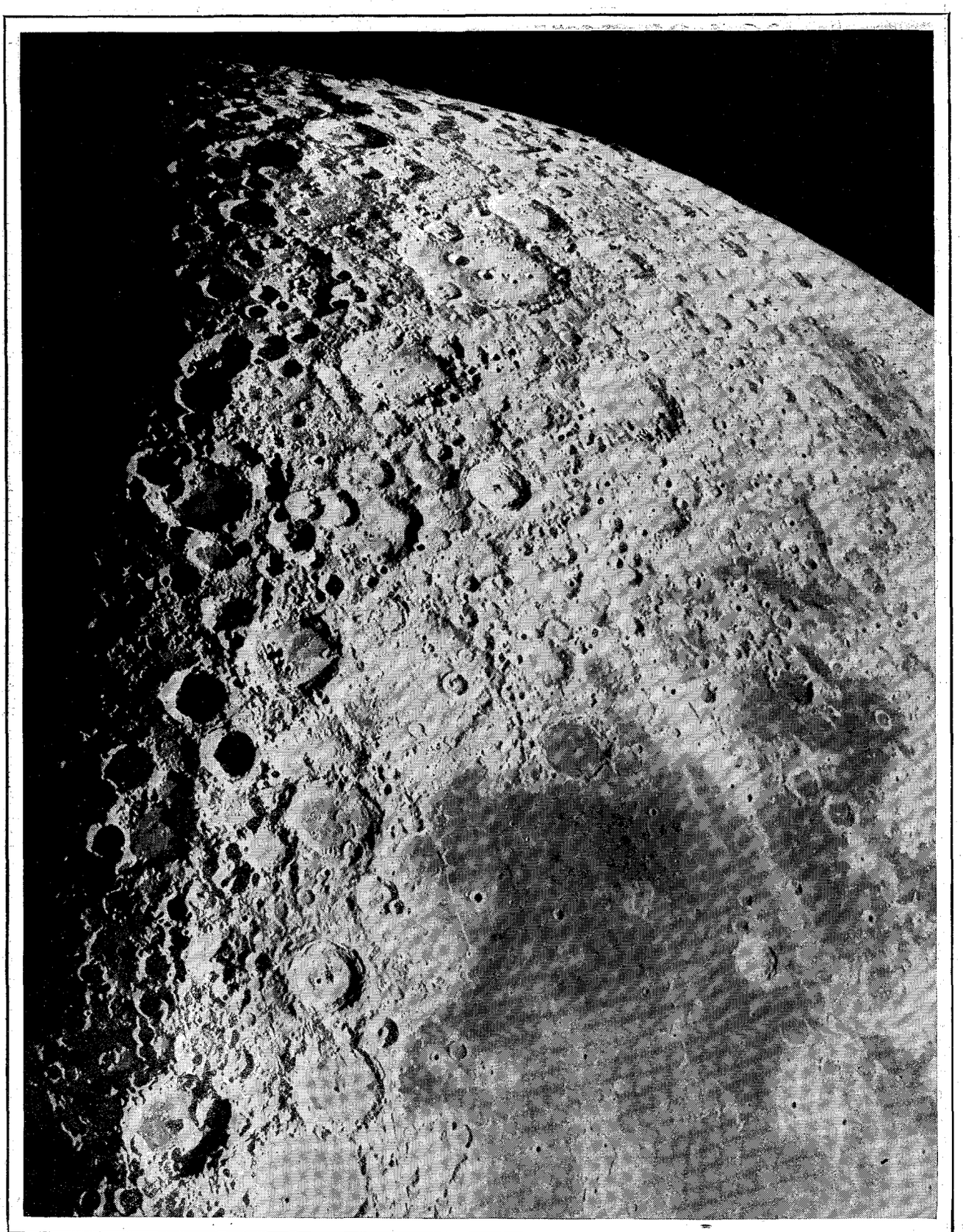
Photograph from Mount Wilson Observatory

Sunspots as Solar Tornadoes

The spectroheliograph is an instrument, developed chiefly at the Mount Wilson Observatory, for photographing separately the normally invisible gases in the upper layers of the sun's atmosphere; chiefly calcium and hydrogen. The above picture, taken with this instrument, shows hydrogen only. The picture bears little resemblance to an ordinary photograph of the sun's surface on the same scale. Such pictures reveal the true nature of sunspots. They are clearly seen to be whirls or vortices in the solar atmosphere, analogous to terrestrial tornadoes

What the Camera Sees Through

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Photograph from Mount Wilson Observatory

A Wealth of Lunar Scenery

The revelations of the telescope have made the visible half of the moon's surface much better known than many parts of our own globe. The study of the moon is not included in the programme of work at Mount Wilson, but a few lunar photographs, taken for the purpose of testing the powers of the new 100-inch reflector, proved to be by far the finest productions of their kind extant. One of them, here reproduced, shows a multitude of craterlets and other minute details that were unknown before this picture was taken

the Window Toward the Infinite

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Charles Plummer—Radical

A Southern white man takes counsel with a colored friend who believes in getting back to the root of things

By DIXON MERRITT

CHARLES PLUMMER and I are much the same kind of men. There are differences, to be sure. He is a Negro and I am white. Our work has been entirely different. He has been "night line" hackman, coachman to a United States Senator, head waiter in some large hotels, personal caterer to a President of the United States on his trips, and, after he had earned the money for it, student at a college wherein he was the only Negro. I had my college career before I went to work, which has been with newspapers and magazines. Each of us spent his boyhood on a Southern farm, but those farms were a thousand miles apart. We are the same kind of men because we have a body of the same traditions back of us, and we have both been old-fashioned enough to cling to them.

Small wonder, then, that we liked each other on sight when, one morning before the stenographers arrived, Charles Plummer walked into my office in Washington. Deep called unto answering deep. Five generations of love and trust and mutual dependence cried for expression. The affection that I and my fathers have felt for our black mammies went out to a black mammy's son. The devotion that his fathers gave to their "white folks" yearned, here in this strange city office, to a "po' chile" far afield in a hard world.

Charles Plummer, since he left college, has been engaged in industrial school work among the Negroes of the South. During the past few years his attention has been taken up largely with the migration of Negroes from the South to the industrial centers of the North. He has been among those Negroes, trying to serve them, when they brushed the lint of the cotton fields from their clothes and started North. He has been among them at the other end of the line as they settled into their new, strange work of the factories. He has seen them in great numbers at the half-way point—as they came through Washington, going eagerly to their promised land of better wages. He has seen them in diminished but still great numbers as they came back through Washington on their way home, somewhat apprehensive as to how they would be received. He has seen them again after they arrived at the homes they thought to leave forever and has helped them to re-establish the old relationships there.

So I took counsel of Charles Plummer—not at that first meeting, but when we had become acquainted—as to what this migration movement means and what, if anything, is to be done about it. I desired to have the situation shown me as a thinking Negro sees it. I was brought up with, and somewhat by, thinking Negroes, and their advice has always meant much to me. There was nothing strange or modern in my seeking such advice. I am sure that my grandfather never in his life formed a final decision on any weighty matter without first consulting at least one Negro such as Plummer, minus the college education. It has always been our custom to seek the advice of the more substantial Negroes as to how we are to do our duty by the people of their color. They have not so much consulted us as to how they were to do their duty toward our color. They simply did it, and no palaver about it. Possibly this proves that, within their own sphere, they thought more clearly or felt more truly than we. However that may be, we have taken care of each other so long—and, if we must say it ourselves, so well—that it would be a passing strange thing if we failed to reason together on any new problem.

I approached this man-to-man conference with Charles Plummer firmly fixed in the belief that the movement of Negroes to the industrial centers of the North is a good thing for the Negro. Wages are undoubtedly better. Living costs are higher, to be sure; but, even when allowance is made for that, the margin between wage and living cost is enough wider in the industrial centers to buy more of the comforts of life than the average Negro can have on the farms of the South or in his customary vocations in the cities of the South. It has seemed to me that the Negro could do more for himself in a Northern factory than on a Southern farm.

Charles Plummer says my reasoning is dead wrong. He admits the higher wages, even the wider margin between wages and living costs. But, he says, the Negro very rarely strikes roots into that alien earth. Though the first factory he enters gives him a larger income than he could have had at home, the picture of fabulous earnings is still before him, and he drifts from place to place, seeking higher wages than he can ever receive. Rarely, almost never, does he make a home to which he attaches himself and his children. The best that he could have done at home might have been to buy a few acres of land and build thereon a little house—a cabin, if you care to call it so—but it would have been home. A garden, some peach and apple trees along the fence, a trellis with morning-glory vines growing over the door, would make a place, says Charles Plummer, that his children could love, around which their better sentiments could cluster—a shrine, a memory, an ideal, that in after life would bring them back to the true course if their wayward feet should haply stray away for a little while.

No such home as that, Charles Plummer says, is made by the Negro in the industrial city. He is very firm in the belief that the Negro finds no abiding-place there. He drifts again and again, and when his children are grown, and probably gone wrong, he drifts back South too late to make a home that will mean anything to the children for whose welfare he is responsible. The Negroes who went out of the Mississippi Valley on the first wave of the migration, he says, are still drifting back home, and will continue to do so for years to come. Of those who were carried North on the newer tide of migration from the coastal plain, more than half have gone back home.

"So, you see," says Charles Plummer, "I am opposed to factory migration because it deprives the Negro of the opportunity of making a home—of owning a home—in which to bring up his children as responsible, useful men and women. But I have even stronger grounds of opposition, and one of them is this: The morals of my people simply will not stand up under the strain of industrial city environment. I am sorry, but it must be said that packing together in industrial centers means a generation of Negroes in which the criminal element will be larger than ever before."

Whether he is right or wrong I am not prepared to say, but Charles Plummer is convinced that his race cannot make material, moral, or intellectual progress under factory-town environment at the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

North. The Negro, he says, is not an originator. "It is no discredit to the Negro," says Charles Plummer, "to assert that he is at this time necessarily an imitator. The bulk of whatever progress he makes must be borrowed from the white people with whom he comes in contact. And his opportunity for worthwhile contacts in the industrial centers of the North is not to be compared with that among his own white people at the South. Many Negroes go North in the belief that they are going to a land of social equality. Not only do they fail to find that in any real sense, but they find that they are separated from the source of strength which they had in frank, cordial, understanding discussion with the white folks at home. The good Southern white man and the good Southern Negro understand each other in a way that has never been true of the men of two dissimilar races anywhere else in the world. The Southern white people have never failed to direct the Southern Negro toward his own good."

I called his attention to the fact that there are in the South, even on the farms of the South, many white men who are Negro haters.

"Yes," he said, "there are bad men and thoughtless men in your race and in mine, but you know as well as I know that they amount to little in any community. It is the good Negroes and the good white people who can control. Unfortunately, many good men and women in my race have been led to be distrustful of the guidance of the white people. With their background of slavery, with a lurking fear that somebody may wish to return them to such a state, and with that fear stirred from outside sources upon occasion, it could hardly be otherwise. But I assert that the white people of the South are as ready now as they ever were to guide the Negro in the right direction; and the right direction is toward living an industrious, contented life where he is understood and appreciated.

"Make as much as you will of hatred between the races. I know a force a hundredfold stronger, if we will only give it the opportunity to make itself felt. It is love—the love that has so long existed between your people and mine. If that is not the force that can build up the Negro race, there is no such force in the world.

"I recall a meeting of white men and Negro men in New York City at which Booker Washington presided. A Negro physician from Washington made us all feel bad by telling of the trouble he had keeping household servants—Negroes did not want to work for him because he was a Negro. He was followed by a roughly dressed old Negro farmer from Mississippi who called himself the potato king of the South. He and his boys had just harvested eight thousand bushels of potatoes. The old Negro began his speech by telling how he had recently found his former master's son in distress, how he relieved that distress, how they sat and talked about the old farm till they both broke down and cried. 'And,' he said, 'while I have a dollar that boy shall never want.' One Negro depressed and embarrassed us by talking of his servants. Another Negro exalted and glorified us by speaking of his slavery and the love that grew out of it.

"Slavery, I thank God, passed before I was born. But I thank God just as fervently that it gave the American Negro the greatest asset he ever had, the greatest asset he has to-day, in the love of the good people of the South. If for no other reason than that we would like to advance ourselves, we cannot throw that love away, and we can avail ourselves of it only as we remain in touch with it.

(C) Harris & Ewing

Charles Plummer

"With all the progress that the colored race has made, with all the education it has acquired, too many of the young Negroes lack something that their unlettered fathers and mothers possessed. Those old Negroes had the secret of making people love them. Some Negroes still possess that power—I even dare to hope that I have a small measure of it myself. But if it could be general, if the average run of Negroes could endow themselves with that faculty of the old fathers and mothers, I should fear no race prejudice that exists to-day and none that ever could exist in this country.

"Now can you understand why I am exerting whatever influence I have to send back to the Southern farms the Negroes who are running away from a greater asset than they can find anywhere else in the world? I am advising them to go back home, consult with their white folks, buy a piece of land if it is no more than a few acres, and live the contented, useful lives that they are capable of.

"If I advised them on politics—and I guess I do sometimes—I should tell them when they get back home to stay away from the polls. The Negro question is never to be settled by the ballot. The Negro is the one man in the United States who cannot cast a secret vote. I do not mean that he cannot properly mark an Australian ballot. I simply mean that he has been so long and so solidly affiliated with one party that the secret of his ballot is known before he casts it. Even if he should be voting with the other party, his color fixes the public conception of his politics. If he casts a ballot at all he votes, or is supposed to vote, against the people who have done most for him. It does not destroy their love for him, but it makes them feel bad. He had better stay at home on election day and shuck his corn. But the main point I am insisting on is that he stay at home and have some corn to shuck instead of going somewhere else in search of big wages."

"Just the same," I said, "I still believe that many Negroes would be better off in Northern factories than on Southern farms."

"Pardon me," said Charles Plummer, "have I created the impression on you that I believe differently? Certainly the Negro who has the qualifications and the background that would enable him to make good in a new environment might

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

do at least as well, and I have no objection to his going. But mostly that kind of Negro does not want to go. He is making good at home and is content to stay there. The majority of Negroes who go North are the ones who are not taking the trouble to do well at home, and of course most of them will do even worse away from home. I simply want to see these Negroes do the best thing possible for themselves. For the exceptional one that best thing is a job in a Northern factory. But I want every Negro who is thinking of going North to seek, before he starts, the advice of the white people whom he can trust and of the experienced, thoughtful Negroes of his acquaintance. I want him to have the benefit of the heritage that his father and mother, his grandfather and grandmother, even in their days of slavery, laid up for him in the love and guidance of the white people whose experience is broader than his."

I sought the judgment of Charles Plummer, and he gave it. I do not wholly agree with it. His view of the Negro and the ballot, for example, is not my view. None the less I respect his view. In my time I have sought the judgment of many such Negroes as he on many things. It may have been the question of where to set a steel trap to catch a raccoon. It may have been the question of what a gentlemen's conduct should be under a certain set of circumstances. It has been a thousand things, first and last. And I have rarely found those judgments wrong.

In this case I merely call attention to the fact that it is not the judgment of a provincial Negro, but of one who knows the world and men; not of an outstandingly big Negro, but of one close enough in touch with the common people of his race to know their lives; not of an unlettered Negro, but of one who went through school on his own money; not of a Negro unfamiliar with his subject, but of one who has studied his subject from various angles. He has not thrown a flood-light on the subject, but he has turned a spot-light on an interesting portion of it.

What Young Japan Is Thinking About

By YUSUKE TSURUMI

A liberal generation faces the chaos that comes from disappointment and disaster. Which way will the balance swing?

WHAT is Young Japan thinking about? Everything—that is new. Conjecturing, wondering, thinking, Young Japan is peering into a future that is more uncertain than that which any previous generation has confronted. But its outlook is undismayed, eager. Out of the turmoil of change and reconstruction Young Japan "greets the unseen with a cheer."

"There are three things to be feared," said a young student at Keio University in addressing a Father-and-Son banquet in Tokyo last June—"three things to be feared: Earthquake, Fire, and Parents." These three; and the greatest of these is Parents. It is a good thing for Japan that the coming generation, like its predecessors, fear "parents" most. Herein lies the strength of the Empire that is bound together by the ties of a relationship which is realized like that of the family. The disrupting effects of Occidentalism have left still unimpaired the veneration for ancestors which makes of Shinto an abiding and a practical faith in modern Japanese life, holding the loyalty of family and kindred the supreme ethic in the social organization of the nation.

Let me give you a striking example of this. In Tokyo there is a very brilliant young Liberal who is destined to play a leading part in the public affairs of the country. In trying to form a working philosophy of life he was greatly attracted by the Christian doctrines taught by his missionary friends in Tokyo. He wanted to become a Christian, but before taking the radical step of baptism he asked the teacher whose wise counsels had been most helpful to him, and who had aroused in him an emotional response to the new faith, this question. He asked if all those who, through no fault of their own, had been ignorant of Christian doctrine must remain forever out of heaven. When he was told that all such necessarily were denied salvation, he found that he could not accept such a religion. He could not cut himself off from communion and unity with his ancestors, a reliance which was of the very fiber of his existence. And so, although to-day he remains genuinely sympathetic with the life of Christ and with the examples of conduct Christ taught by living as well as by words, he can no longer be sincerely sympathetic with denominational Christianity as taught by the missionaries.

At the beginning of the world war ten years ago the question on the lips of many foreigners was, "Is Japan going to swallow up China whole?" A few years later the very same people, with a change of mind which was impressive, began to query, "Is social revolution coming in Japan?" The latter is the question which still remains without a satisfactory answer to-day. A change has taken place in Japanese tendencies which is sufficiently well indicated by the two general questions just quoted. And the questioned Japanese have been baffled, hardly knowing how best to answer.

The uncertainty and the difficulty come from the general ignorance of the real temper of the Japanese race. And this is hardly to be wondered at when we ourselves realize that Japan is not an easy country in spirit and present tendencies either to gauge or to describe. Some indexes, however, do stand out whereby we may learn what Young Japan is thinking about. What Young Japan is concerned with to-day may become the guiding influences of an older Japan to-morrow and in the long days-after-to-morrow.

Young men are more susceptible than old men. In this respect Young Japan is not unlike Young America. In recent years, however, Young Japan, unlike Young America, has been peculiarly affected by the alien influences of the outside world. Let me try briefly to describe how these influences have affected the mind and the thinking of Young Japan. The most marked impressive force came during the Great War, during the first two years not noticeable, but thereafter becoming increasingly felt and noteworthy. With unprecedented prosperity and new and vivid contacts a tide of democratic ideas came flooding into the country, and, much to the alarm of the older conservative generation, spread far back into the estuaries of Japanese thought. The old régime called these dangerous ideas and tried to stamp them out. Their labors were in vain. Young Japan had begun to catch fire. In this social and political conflagration Professor Nitobe—who has lectured in Amer-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ica—and Professor Yoshino were the torch-bearers.

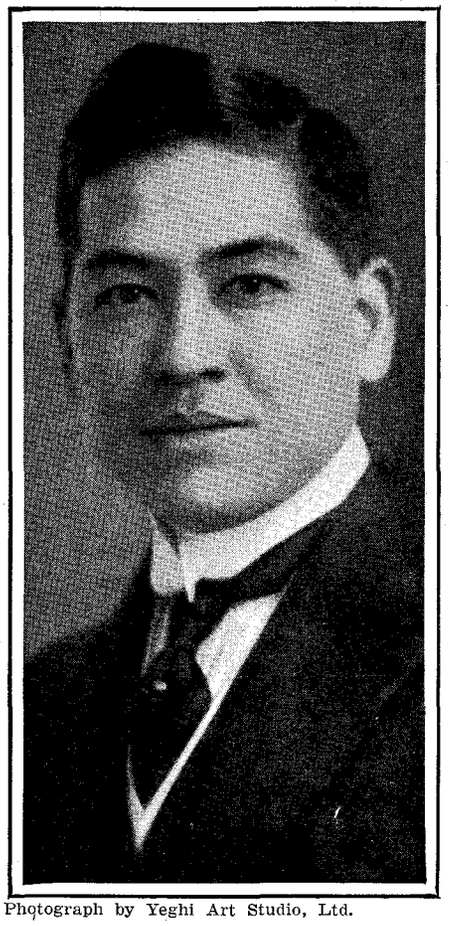
The Revolutionary Fire

THEN came a still greater influence, a more abiding change. The Russian Revolution of 1917 made an impression upon the receptive minds of Japanese youth, already harrowed and plowed by the progress of the war, which can hardly be overestimated. For some time previously Russian literature had been widely appreciated by the inquiring minds of my generation in the universities, but after 1917 Russian writers jumped to the first place in popularity. Things Russian became the order of the day—intellectually, and so socially, politically.

This trend of our young intellectual world would not have affected public opinion in general much, had it not been reinforced by the material changes which were taking place in the country at this juncture. A business boom, unparalleled in the history of the country, was going on. Every form of industry and commerce flourished. The new prosperity was intoxicating. It made men bold. The demand for every form of service exceeded the supply, and there was, accordingly, no fear of unemployment. Young men after graduation from college were rid of the nightmare of job-hunting. Labor ceased to take thought for to-morrow. With no fear of losing jobs by free expression, all through the ranks of labor and salaried employment, young men began to express themselves in word and act with a new freedom, even with recklessness.

Matters soon took another developing turn, going even further than the conservative forecasters had apprehended. The new democratic ideas gradually assumed a more radical aspect. Socialism began to appeal to the fancy of the old as well as the young men of an awakening Japan. On the wake of the business boom followed labor troubles. For the first time in its history Japan began to experience the inconvenience of strikes of all kinds. At first the demands of the malcontents were purely economic, but gradually they invaded the domain of business control, as notably in the case of the Kawasaki Dockyard (the largest ship-building plant in Japan) strike of 1921.

In all these struggles of labor, intellectual young Japan was rendering active support. More susceptible by nature and immaturity to theory than to actual practice, it went a long way towards the Socialistic conception of life. At this moment new leaders began to appear on the horizon. Socialistic writers like Sakai, Yamakawa, and the late Osugi, belonging to the extreme left wing of



Photograph by Yeghi Art Studio, Ltd.

Yusuke Tsurumi is one of the outstanding figures in the Liberal Young Japan of which he intimately writes. A son-in-law of Viscount Goto and well endowed with this world's goods, he has, nevertheless, turned his back on the great commercial opportunities open to him to give his services to public and patriotic affairs. In the June elections for the Japanese Diet he was narrowly defeated after a brilliant and original campaign in a difficult district. He has been a frequent, and always an interesting, contributor to both the vernacular and the English press of Tokyo. During August he delivered a series of notable addresses before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and is now occupied in a series of lectures at the Universities of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, Princeton, and Pennsylvania which will keep him in this country during the autumn and early winter. The vigorous and inquiring spirit of Young Japan could hardly find a spokesman better qualified than he to interpret its objects and hopes to Young America

Socialism and advocating violent measures for the accomplishment of their objects, increased their hold on the imaginations of Young Japan. In all the shops and on the streets books on Socialism sold thousands of copies, and radical writers for the many new magazines vied with one another in extreme views. A group in the Imperial University organized a society called "Shinjin Kai," or "The Society of New Men." They were chiefly interested in the new-born labor movement, and many of the members after graduation actively enlisted in the ranks of labor agitators. The future careers of these dedicated young men of the "Shinjin Kai" are to be watched with real interest. Some of them have already sprung into national prominence.

Socialism, bound up as it was with the labor movement, did not develop smoothly. A break came, weakening what was beginning to assume the proportions of a formidable political development. The panic of the spring of 1920 and the following period of depression brought the pendulum back again. Wages dropped and many factories had to go out of business. Labor became, under these chastening influences, less and less arrogant. Finally in 1921 the laborites, in whose ranks Socialistic influence had been gradually waning, parted company with the Socialists, and the labor groups thenceforth took on a distinctively trade-unionistic aspect. This changing character of the labor movement coincided with a change in the political attitude of Young Japan. In 1920 the eager spirits had had no patience with the less dynamic doctrines of a slowly developing liberalism, but less than two years later they began to swing around again to the former ideas of a liberal democracy which antedated the Russian influence. With this change in the general trend of ideas came a corresponding substitution of intellectual leaders. The bare economic interpretation of life, never really adaptable to Japanese temperament, gave place gradually to a more idealistic theory and the more idealistic liberal thinkers began to rise in popular estimation. It was at this period that writers like Arishima, Kurata, and Kagawa reached the quickly won height of their influence and Professor Yoshino's sane counsels began again to count with Young Japan.

A Novelist's Voice

ONE of the most interesting and significant figures of the present troubled day in Japan is Toyohiko Kagawa. As a comparatively young man of thirty he jumped into national prominence with one bound, the publication of his novel "Beyond the Death Line." You have extraordinary "best sellers" in America, but Kagawa's novel has already run through *three hundred editions* in two years. The book is really an autobiography, in which the author describes his experiences as a social worker, under great difficulties and even persecution, in the slums of Kobe. In America you have had books of this kind, but in Japan Kagawa's book was a human document entirely new to the people who read it. And they read it by the hundreds of thousands. Kagawa is a Christian So-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cialist, and the subject-matter of his book comes from his first-hand, vivid experience in preaching the Gospel of Christ among the outcasts and the abjectly poor. He lived in the worst of the slums of Kobe—the worst slums in Japan—only coming to Tokyo after the earthquake of last September to live and work among the calamity-stricken refugees who were the objects of state, municipal, and private charity. He lives among the poor as one of them, sharing all their vicissitudes, and, Christlike, he is idolized by those for whose sake he has forsaken all else. His book has aroused a keen interest not only in the author himself but in the cause he advocates and the self-sacrificing life he preaches by living it.

A Devout Socialist Leader

An entirely different type from Kagawa is Takero Arishima. His life was dedicated to art and its ideals, and, rather than fall short of the philosophy of life he set for himself, he died. Although, like Kagawa, he began his career as a pious Christian, in his maturer years he forsook the faith for a Socialism in which he religiously believed. Inheriting a large fortune from his father, as he became more Socialistic in view, his property became an inconsistency and a burden to him. Just a year before he died he renounced it all: the title to his estates he gave to the tenants occupying them and his money to a labor association. In his novels and poems we find an ardent soul perplexed with life yet on fire with living, seeking and never finding, more of the sunrise and the sunset than of the long day between, a character out of Tolstoy, the Russian writer whom he most admired. He was also an apostle of the American poet Walt Whitman, many of whose poems he translated with singular happiness into Japanese. His influence is very great with Young Japan—a flame in the darkness. Last summer he committed a double suicide with a woman writer in their bungalow at Karuizawa. The mystery of their love and death is buried with them; their house is regarded as a shrine.

Although in intellectual sympathy with Socialism, Arishima was by nature and inclination an idealist and a dreamer, singing of love, peace, and good will among men. In him Japan lost a humanitarian liberal, because throughout his short life he was unconsciously preaching the gospel of liberalism.

If I were to try to say in one word "what Young Japan is thinking about," that one word would be Liberalism. Not that they are thinking of the abstract thing we call "Liberalism," but that their thought, their ideas, their methods, their aspirations, are becoming more and more actuated and inspired by liberal tendencies. Young Japan is a far more liberal Japan. Momozo Kurata, the third and youngest of the three mentioned above, captured the reading public with his first drama, "The Priest and the Disciples," written when he was barely twenty-five years old. Liberally significant in that it is a Christian interpretation of Buddhism, it sold almost as widely and aroused as much attention as Kagawa's "Beyond the Death Line."

These three writers were all imbued with Christian ideas. Others, representing different creeds or schools of thought, are also very influential in shaping the development of this generation along liberal lines. Young novelists like Akutagawa, Satomi, and Tanizaki stand particularly for Oriental culture, upholding Oriental, as opposed to Occidental, Christian, idealism. Tanizaki is the most liberal of the three. He, with Kikuchi, one of the most popular writers of the younger school, with a strong Socialistic tendency, will bear watching because each in his separate way is of the kind zealously to propagate public causes in writing. Kikuchi is a member of the Japanese Fabian Society, started in March of this year. Who knows if he may not be the incipient Bernard Shaw of Japan?

Another very interesting figure among the young novelists of Japan who are influencing thought is Mushakoji, born the second son of an old titled family. Like Arishima a Tolstoyan, but not content with mere writing, he is translating his ideas into concrete action by starting what he calls a "New Village" of his own, in which a rapidly growing society of friends are trying out communism in practical terms of every-day life.

The Promise of the Conference

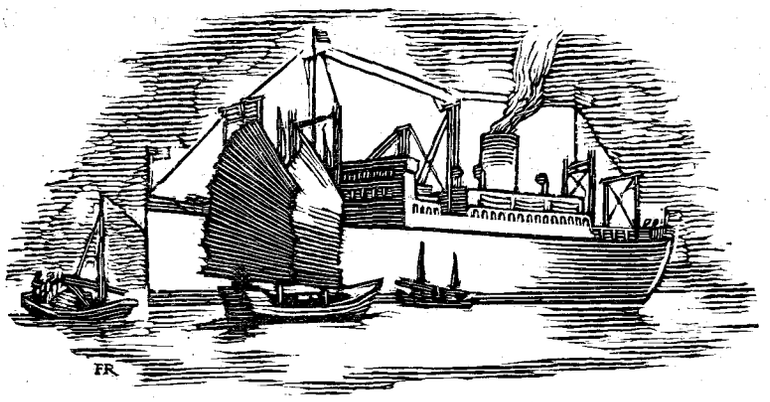
This liberal tendency of Young Japan, which I can here only briefly sketch, received a great impetus from the Washington Conference two years ago. The decisions there reached met with an enthusiastic response from a perplexed generation in my country. Yukio Ozaki, a veteran statesman and ex-Cabinet member, went on a nation-wide campaign in the interests of disarmament, stirring up a hope of better days wherever he went and carrying the majority of the Young Japan of which I am writing with him. Early in 1922 a resolution for curtailment of all military expenses was put through the Lower House of Parliament. Liberalism was becoming the order of the new day. Then came the terrible disaster of September first of 1923, the effect of which upon Japanese mentality needs some brief analysis.

The Earthquake and the Reactionaries

Immediately after the earthquake and fire the entire metropolitan area, with its many millions of stunned population, was thrown into unexampled confusion. The chaos about them was reflected in the sufferers' state of mind. This I knew and felt myself. In those dark days of commotion and distress people took the law into their own hands, vigilance committees were organized all over the devastated area, police powers and duties were assumed, and the martial spirit, which had been for years in comparative abeyance, became again most highly prized. When the false alarm of Korean uprisings was heard through the confusion, distressed and bewildered people everywhere welcomed—even worshiped—the sight of uniforms and flags. A friend of mine, who for many years had been a stanch believer in liberal movements, said to me that he had never felt so profoundly moved as when, through the dust and panic of September 3, he beheld a company of soldiers marching into the suburban district where he lived and where mobs of people, frightened by every kind of wild rumor, had come swarming by thousands from the country districts. Distracted for the safety of his wife and little children, the sight of those brown uniforms and shining bayonets meant for him safety, salvation. He said to me repeatedly, "It is all very well to talk in abstract terms when things are calm, *but we need an army—I tell you we need an army.*" And this was the same man who, only a few months before, had been agitating for the drastic curtailment of army expenses.

Liberalism received a marked setback from the earthquake and fire and the distress which followed. No wonder that reactionaries took advantage of these occurrences which deeply affected the thinking of Young Japan. Still more profoundly has the liberalism of Young Japan been affected by the reaction from the immigration legislation recently passed in the United States, which has correspondingly strengthened the position of the reactionaries in my country. It is too early now to make a forecast. But it must be frankly admitted that Young Japan, at the most critical period of its changing growth and just when it was gratefully and in a spirit of confident friendship turning towards American standards of life and thought, has received a serious blow. A cry goes up for a return to Oriental culture, a cry of disappointment. "The feet of the young men!" Whither shall they turn? We in Japan are in an acute age of transition imperfectly realized even by ourselves, and things are moving rather fast.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"THE MEDITERRANEAN ERA *died with the discovery of America; the Atlantic Era has reached the height of its developement; the Pacific Era, destined to be the greatest, is just at its dawn.*"

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Swiftly, on the Pacific Ocean, is growing the greatest commerce the world has ever seen.

Three-quarters of the earth's population are awakening to a recognition of new wants. They are demanding food, clothing, machinery. In exchange, they have billions in raw materials and manufactured articles to send us.

Already, Japan alone makes annual shipments to the United States amounting to over 300 millions of dollars and imports from us goods to the value of 360 millions.

Our trade with Japan has trebled in a decade.

With China it has quadrupled.

It has doubled with Australia and the Philippines.

For the year ending June 30, 1923, the trade record of the United States with various countries on the Pacific showed:

	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.
China	$169,619,408	$96,851,718
Australia	54,727,517	96,310,785
Alaska	52,984,275	29,981,604
Philippines	74,757,909	44,054,419
Dutch East Indies	48,575,781	9,976,420

It has made beginnings with Siberia, richest in possibilities of all trans-Pacific lands.

And of our Pacific Coast commerce with the Orient, today more than two-thirds flows through the ports of the Pacific Northwest!

With the growth of this commerce the Pacific Northwest ports are growing—and will continue to grow with constantly increasing speed. For they themselves mark the path which the huge bulk of our trade with Asia must for all time follow. Here are the definite advantages that assure this fact!

The Pacific Northwest ports are nearer by several days' sailing to Japan, to China, to the Philippines, to Siberia, than the South Pacific ports.

They are nearer by rail to the Atlantic Seaboard.

They are endowed with harbor facilities unparalleled anywhere else in the United States.

They are the very door to Alaska, whose annual traffic with the United States comes to more than 80 million dollars.

Back of them lie the great states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming—the Pacific Northwest, one-sixth the total area of the country, containing half its standing timber, half its potential water power, producing one-sixth its wheat and half the commercial apple crop of the world, yielding metals, coal and oil at the rate of a million dollars a day, manufacturing products worth five million a day, and sharing with Alaska the world's greatest fishing industry, worth a hundred million a year.

The growth of the ports of Washington and Oregon is reflected in the development of the entire Pacific Northwest, where the population is increasing more than twice as fast as that of the United States as a whole.

"— the Pacific Era, destined to be the greatest, is just at its dawn." And the American Pacific Northwest, dominating the main highway of its tremendous commerce, already feels its influence.

To American industry *now*, the Pacific Northwest offers its greatest opportunity for expansion.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The Chicago Burlington & Quincy R·R·
The Great Northern Ry·
The Northern Pacific Ry·

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Book Table

The Glory That Was Rome

A Review by BRANDER MATTHEWS

THESE two stately and sumptuous tomes[1] are an honor to American scholarship and to American literature. They are to be classed with the ever-delightful studies of Gaston Boissier—and it is not possible to pay them a higher compliment. Like Boissier's series of volumes, they present the results of research with no parade of learning and with none of the apparatus of pedantry. Like Boissier's, they are written for readers whose Latin is only a younger brother's portion; and therefore all of the necessary and elucidating quotations are translated into the vernacular. Like Boissier's again, they are not encumbered with foot-notes, all needful references being relegated to the appendix. To say this is to say that the American author, while he has amply availed himself of the science of the Germans, has attained to the art of the French. He has given us a book which scholars must respect and which the rest of us can enjoy with confidence. My own enjoyment has been so unqualified that I feel the need of curbing my enthusiasm, lest I fall into that overt and excessive praise which would be doing the author a disservice. Perhaps I may allow myself to go so far as to express my opinion that Professor Showerman's book is one which ought not to be neglected by any of those who are interested in the most interesting of all the cities of the world, ancient and modern—the only city of the world which is as interesting in this twentieth century of ours as it was twenty-five centuries ago.

It is a splendid historical pageant that is here set before us, a triumphal march down the corridors of time. The author begins at the very beginning, before there was any Rome or could be. He describes the geologic upheavals which resulted in the Italy which we know to-day; and then he tells us about the dimly perceived races of prehistoric men who came one after another into Italy when at last it had emerged from the sea. He does this succinctly, with a clearness and a sanity quite Latin in their sharp brevity. He tells the story of the founding of Rome twice—once as the Romans themselves believed it to have been and a second time in accord with the beliefs of modern investigators who have attained by infinite labor to a knowledge of Roman origins far beyond the knowledge possible to Livy and Vergil. He shows how Rome fought with the neighboring cities and overcame them one after another and spread its rule first over all Italy and finally over all the shores of the Mediterranean and even over distant Britain. He makes us see how the Republic waxed, how it waned at last, and how the Empire rose on its ruins, giving to the harassed world two centuries of peace. He makes visible to us the lightness of the Roman rule and the grateful affection which bound all the inhabitants of the Empire to the city which was its heart.

And so he descends the stream of time, from the unknown past to the immediate present. What he has given us is not the annals of Rome, with all the events significant and insignificant in chronological order; it is not even a history of Rome, although it may have that appearance; rather is it a character-study of the city itself and of the men who made it, century after century. It is an evocation of the Roman spirit, of the abiding forces which were responsible for its greatness, which were modified from era to era, but which never completely lost their vitality, their vigor, and their controlling power. It is when he is dealing with this spirit, not faultless—and Professor Showerman no more extenuates than he sets down in malice, it is in dealing with this indomitable spirit that Professor Showerman achieves the stern eloquence which gives distinction to his pages. Here it is that he reveals himself as an inspired interpreter. He never indulges in mere rhetoric; he can be picturesque on occasion—picturesque without pretentious effort; and his manner has always the urbanity which is a truly Roman characteristic.

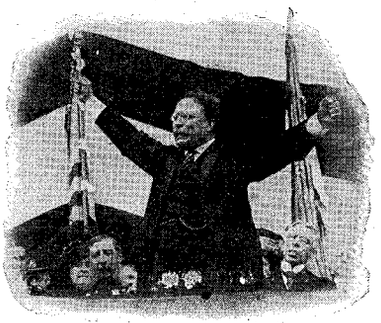
I have ever maintained that it is the bounden duty of a reviewer to support his opinion of a book by quoting typical passages from it—in other words, by letting the author speak for himself. Here, then, is Professor Showerman's

[1] Eternal Rome. The City and its People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Grant Showerman. Two volumes. Yale University Press, New Haven. $10.

Here is the most intimate pen portrait yet written of

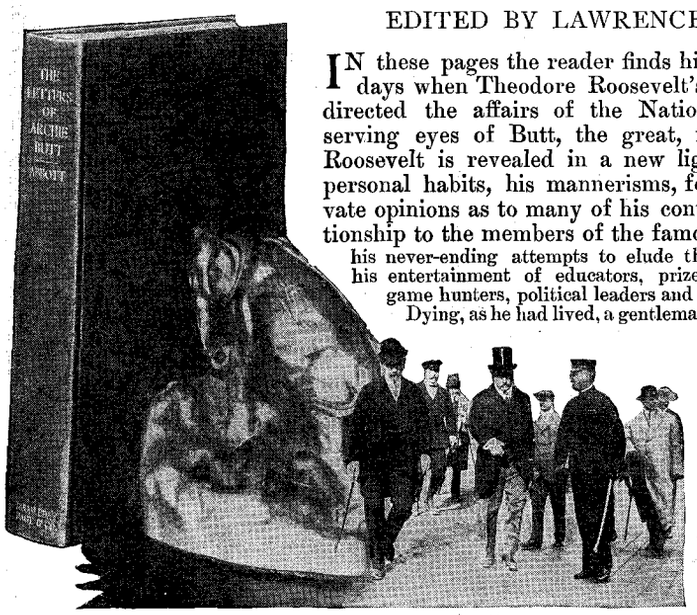
"The most dynamic American who ever lived"

—in



The Letters of Archie Butt

EDITED BY LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT



IN these pages the reader finds himself living again the days when Theodore Roosevelt's towering personality directed the affairs of the Nation. Through the observing eyes of Butt, the great, magnetic, many-sided Roosevelt is revealed in a new light. One reads of his personal habits, his mannerisms, foibles, virtues, his private opinions as to many of his contemporaries, his relationship to the members of the famous "Tennis Cabinet," his never-ending attempts to elude the secret service guards, his entertainment of educators, prize fighters, diplomats, big-game hunters, political leaders and jiu-jitsu instructors.

Dying, as he had lived, a gentleman and a soldier, Major Butt was last seen on the ill-fated *Titanic*, with coat stripped off, standing beside the life boats, ready to strike down or shoot the first man who would attempt to dispute that established law of the sea—"Women and children first!" His letters are a real heritage to his country.

At all Booksellers, $5

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
Garden City, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CREEPING JENNY

Kate Douglas Wiggin

Posthumous stories in Mrs. Wiggin's best vein of humour and vivid realism including one of which the heroine is the immortal Rebecca. $1.75

NOTABLE NEW BOOKS

TOVT·BIEN·OV·RIEN

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO.

THE THREE HOSTAGES

John Buchan

"Here are mystery and adventure enough to thrill the veteran reader. John Buchan has never written a better tale than this."

—*New York Post.* $2.00

...RTY BATTLES OF ...E JACKSON PERIOD

...Claude G. Bowers

...New Popular Edition of this ...ant biographical study called ...enator Beveridge "as fascin...g as a novel of Dumas." $2.00

One of the Great Novels of the Decade

THE LITTLE FRENCH GIRL

By Anne Douglas Sedgwick

"A lovely and truth-telling book. Alix, the heroine, is an enchanting creature. I am lost in admiration of the deftness of touch which makes her at once the typical representative of her country, and at the same time an individual human being."—DOROTHY CANFIELD in the *Saturday Review of Literature.*

"It has given me the profoundest pleasure. Close-packed, poignant, vivid, it is at the same time a piece of exquisite psychological exploration." KATHERINE FULLERTON GEROULD.

"Surpassing perfection of workmanship." — GAMALIEL BRADFORD in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

"The most important book we have read of the current season in fiction."—*N. Y. World.*

"A story so fresh and delicate and delightful that to read it is an exquisite pleasure as well as a liberal education."—*Hartford Times.* $2.00

THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING

Albert J. Beveridge

A practical and enjoyable volume illuminating the principles of successful public speaking. $1.00

...RELIGIOUS LIFE ...N ANCIENT EGYPT

Sir W. F. Petrie

A companion book to "Social Life in Ancient Egypt," a study of a most fascinating phase of Egyptian life. *Illus.* $2.00

TALES OF A WESTERN MOUNTAINEER

C. E. Rusk

A vivid and readable account of climbs on Mt. Adams, and other peaks of the Northwest. *Illus.* $2.50

THE FALL OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC

Hendrick W. Van Loon

A new edition with delightful pen-and-ink sketches by the author. *Illus.* $5.00

WHOLESOME CHILDHOOD

Ernest R. Groves and Gladys H. Groves

Parents and teachers will find this book invaluable. $1.75

COLONIAL WOMEN OF AFFAIRS

Elizabeth A. Dexter

"Human, readable, obviously the result of painstaking research." —*Boston Herald.* *Illus.* $5.00

A BOOK OF FAMOUS SHIPS

C. Fox Smith

"A fascinating book filled with interest from the first line to the last."—*N. Y. Post. Illus.* $2.00

CESARE BORGIA TORQUEMADA

Rafael Sabatini

All who enjoy Sabatini's absorbing romances will welcome these authoritative books on two famous characters of history. *Each illus.* $2.50

ANDORRA

Isabelle Sandy

"A beautiful book, a worthy addition to that line of French fiction from Colomba to Maria Chapdelaine."—*New Republic.* *Illus.* $2.00

THE PREPARATION OF CALVIN COOLIDGE

Robert A. Woods

A book that strikingly illuminates the President's character and career, an intimate and realistic study of the real man. $1.50

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

By ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM

The NEW DECALOGUE OF SCIENCE

The book everyone is talking about. The social use and moral control of the new knowledge thrown up in the fields of the living sciences, "expounded with remarkable wit and clarity." —*Atlantic Monthly.* Price $3.00

By JOANNA C. COLCORD

ROLL AND GO

SONGS OF AMERICAN SAILORMEN

These are the words and tunes as they went on shipboard, in the merchant marine. The book is field-work; in the truest sense of the word, it is an authority. Enough to say that it would have passed muster among shanty-singing seamen. *With Introduction by Lincoln Colcord. Illustrated with Unusual Paintings of Famous Clipper Ships.* Price $5.00

By OTIS SKINNER

Footlights and Spotlights

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY LIFE ON THE STAGE

The most informing and agreeable volume of stage reminiscences that has come from any American in recent years. —*Phila. North American* *Fully Illustrated.* Price $5.00

By NATHANIEL WRIGHT STEPHENSON

Lincoln

A de luxe edition of this work which is everywhere accepted as the best single volume biography of Lincoln, the only one that traces the evolution of his mind and character. Contains three previously unpublished chapters. *Profusely illustrated.* Price $5.00

By ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

THE STATE OF THE NATION

Foreign Relations, the Constitution, the Railroads, Bureau Rule, the President and the Supreme Court discussed with candor and common sense. Price $3.00

The Bobbs-Merrill Co.
Publishers - Indianapolis

statement of the process of Roman expansion:

> The growth of Roman power was grounded in nature. The Roman state was not a fortuitous or forced assemblage of heterogeneous parts, but an organism instinct with life. Its expansion was a process of living accretion and assimilation. Its protoplasm was the family. The family was added to the family, the clan to the clan, the community to the community, the people to the people, the nucleus gradually growing larger, more compact, and more vibrant with life, until the term of growth was reached in the latter days of the citizen-soldier, and the organism began to decay and fall apart, in turn to give life in a different form. There is a sense in which all that exists is only a product of nature, and whatever is, is right; but the process of Roman growth was peculiarly free from the mingling of artifice with nature. The arteries of Rome pulsed with the bounding blood of unspoiled youth. Her expansion was the irresistible push of healthy, growing things. The Romans of the later and more conscious age were nearer the truth than they were aware when they talked of the Will of the Gods and the Destiny of Rome. (pp. 59–60.)

That is one sample of Professor Showerman's restrained style, restrained but cogent. And here is another, explaining why it was that in time virtue went out of her and Rome began to reveal the weakness which at the end was to carry her down to destruction:

> The Rome of Cato's last years, the Rome that had conquered Carthage, Macedon, and Syria, the Rome of assured imperial sway, the Rome that was soon to pillage Corinth and plow the ground where the Punic city stood, was already turning from provincial ways to the ways of the world. Her noblest and strongest sons she had left on the battlefields of a hundred years of momentous wars. Her veins had been all but emptied of the old-time pure and vigorous Latin blood, and into the void was fast flowing the blood of the nameless, the alien, and the slave. She was to assimilate it and make it her own, and to go forward on her eternal way; but she had passed a moment in her eternity that was never to occur again. The day of the citizen-soldier was all but past. The character which through singleness of purpose and self-domination had raised her to a pinnacle of power and usefulness was fast becoming a memory. (p. 75.)

As I have been transcribing this paragraph, I found myself wondering whether or not it might contain a moral for us here in the United States separated from Rome by a thousand leagues and by two thousand years.

I have mentioned that Professor Showerman has eschewed foot-notes, massing his references to authorities in the appendix, where they fill a dozen pages. He has also supplied a useful (and indeed necessary) chronology, which fills nearly as many pages. The ample index has thirty double-columned pages. So it is that the machinery of these volumes is all that the most exacting reader can demand. We have also a dozen plans and maps; and twoscore illustrations, skillfully selected. In paper, type, page-form, and printing the book is [illegible] I have said that Professor S[illegible] work is an honor to Americ[illegible] and to American literatu[illegible] add that the production o[illegible] honor to the Yale Univer[illegible]

To this comprehensive [illegible] book which I admire almost u[illegible] I am compelled to add one c[illegible] fessor Showerman's style is leve[illegible] theme; his English is nervou[illegible] act; he is a master of the [illegible] noun and of the inevitable adje[illegible] now and again he falls from g[illegible] grieved me greatly to find him g[illegible] retaining the Latin plural of nou[illegible] solidly established in our ho[illegible] tongue. He writes *fora, rostra, mo[illegible]* *gymnasia,* and *formulae;* and he [illegible] —none better—that *forum, rost[illegible]* *mausoleum, gymnasium,* and *formula[illegible]* now right English and that there[illegible] they are entitled to form the custom[illegible] English plurals. This is a piece of p[illegible] pedantry entirely unworthy of an An[illegible] can scholar of Professor Showern[illegible] distinction; and it almost tempted n[illegible] launch at his head "the awful curs[illegible] Rome!"

The New Books

FICTION

LITTLE FRENCH GIRL (THE). By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. $2.

Anne Douglas Sedgwick's latest novel, "The Little French Girl," displays the distinction, discrimination, skillful portraiture, and beautifully limned background her readers have learned to expect. The scope, fidelity, and finish of her art were never more in evidence; its charm perhaps never as much so. It is a book concerning which one feels impelled to sweep aside generalizations and talk intimately about the characters as of interesting people one has just met and of the places—especially Les Chardonnets, upon the breezy heights, its fluttering goldfinches above and sea-gulls drifting by below the cliff-edge—as if one had just come happily from a visit

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

there. Alix, the little French girl—is she not a dear and exquisite young creature, with her mingled childlikeness and wisdom, her hard French practicality, and her gentle French politeness, elegance, and grace? The mother, too, who commands her pathetic devotion; the gracious and lovely Madame Vervier, who has been divorced once, who has another forgotten husband somewhere in France, who has lovers and lays schemes, yet is neither mercenary nor debased, nor for a moment shaken in her serene self-respect—is it not a rare portrait which can make credible to the Anglo-Saxon reader a [illegible] so alien to the possibilities of his [illegible]

PA[illegible] Madame is wrong, and is fated to THE[illegible] end for her mistake; but [illegible]ill regret, she will never re[illegible] as her daughter is affected, [illegible]o occasion to. These two A[illegible]umphs of the book; but the brilli[illegible] Englishman, Giles, and his by [illegible] British family, and the little atin[illegible]roup surrounding Madame Ver[illegible] scarcely less excellent in their

[illegible]ontrast between French and [illegible] in everything, from landscape [illegible]e and cookery to the fundamental [illegible]ssential things of the spirit, is [illegible]hout presented and elucidated [illegible]elightful clarity and discernment. [illegible]ntly passages occur of the kind [illegible]h move one instinctively to look [illegible]ut for some one to read them aloud [illegible]–as, for instance, almost at hazard, [illegible]s bit descriptive of Giles's sister [illegible]th:

She was large and tall and brightly [illegible] She had little gaiety, but she gave [illegible]mpression of massive cheerfulness; [illegible]it knocked you down if you impeded [illegible]id strode almost gravely on its way."

[illegible]ith was English; but most of us [illegible]e met that kind of person. Few of [illegible]with unlimited time and space at our [illegible]sposal, could make as clear to anybody else as those two sentences what kind of person that kind of person was.

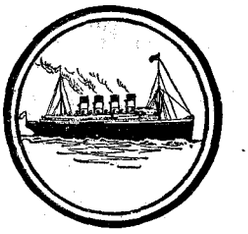
"The Little French Girl" is certainly one of the very best of recent novels; even more certainly, it is one of the most enjoyable.

SCIENCE

NEW DECALOGUE OF SCIENCE (THE). By Albert Edward Wiggam. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $3.

"Men have never been really righteous," says Mr. Wiggam, "because they did not know how. They could not obey God's will, because they had no way of finding out what it was. Science only can supply mankind with the true technology of the will of God. We are still in the stone age of ethics. The time has arrived for a new Decalogue, a new Ser-

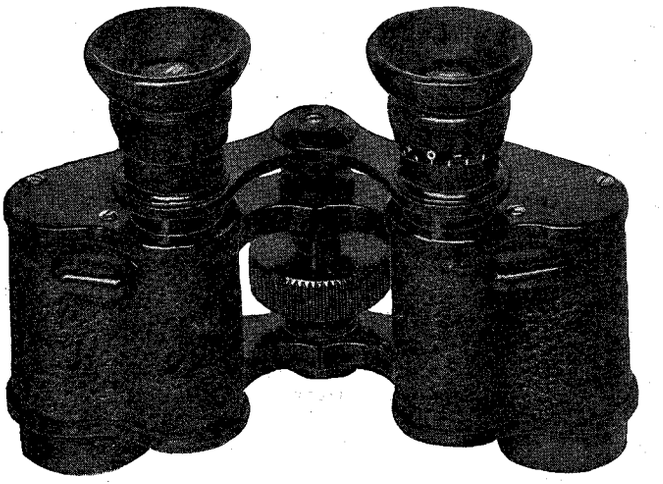
With naked eye 1 mile distant



With 8 power binoculars 220 Yards

GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS

PRISM BINOCULARS



6 and 8 POWER $19.50 *POSTPAID*

Carrying Case and Straps Included

Usual selling price $40.00 to $50.00. Wide angle—day and night lenses—6 and 8 power—prismatic type—finest achromatic lenses. Approved for United States Army officers.

Guaranteed German war glasses made by the world's leading optical manufacturers. Many of these glasses received direct from the ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION. Sold to Army and Navy officers throughout the U. S. A. Guaranteed the equal of any binocular made. Glasses with case will be shipped promptly upon receipt of check or money order for $19.50 with positive guarantee of full cash refund on any glasses returned.

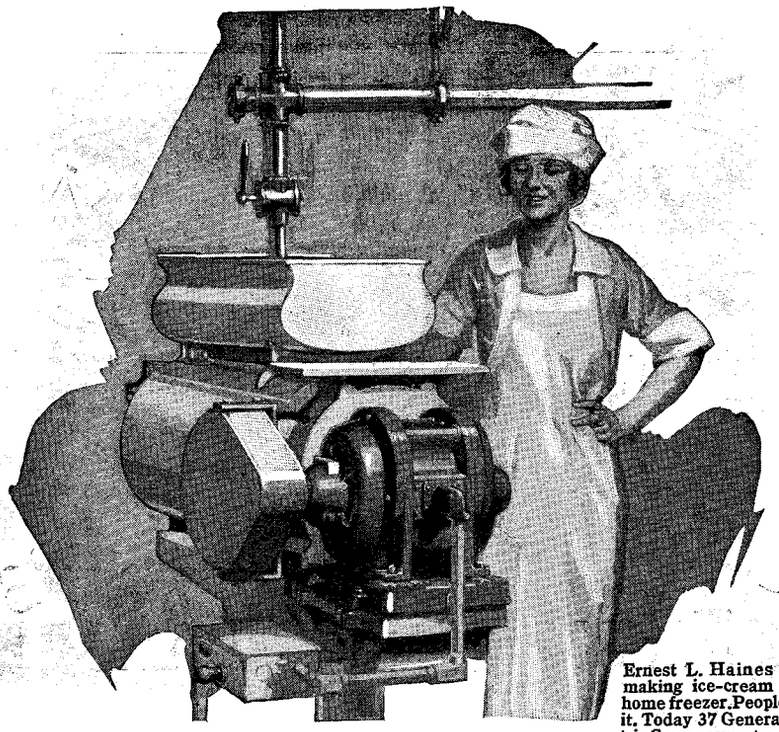
ORDER YOUR BINOCULARS TODAY

HENDERSON BROTHERS

Largest Importers of Field Glasses in America

91 to 95 Federal Street Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Ernest L. Haines began making ice-cream in his home freezer. People liked it. Today 37 General Electric Company motors make a thousand gallons for him where the hand freezer made one.

Where cleanliness counts most of all

Electric motors are clean workers. The ice-cream plant of E. L. Haines, Inc., at Lynn, is as spotless as your tablecloth. The cream is never handled; all machines are enclosed.

And G-E motors are economical workers. Mr. Haines' bill for current is less than 2 cents per gallon of cream.

While the price of almost everything else has advanced, electric current costs no more than before the war. Let electricity—this powerful, inexpensive worker—do more for you.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

mon on the Mount, a new Golden Rule. These new codes of conduct have none of the absolutism of the old. They are fluid as evolution, flexible as human nature. Yet the new dispensation is just as divine, as inspired, as the old. It is filled with warnings of wrath, both present and to come, for the biological ungodly, as well as with alluring promises for those who do his scientific will."

The new Decalogue in no sense subverts the old, but supplements it; it is a "crystallization of all the stupendous ethical meanings of modern science." "The righteous man is simply the man who acts intelligently. The best man is the man who submits his conduct to the most rigid tests of critical analysis and objective experiment." The new world is "a world of dangerous but glorious moral liberty where the sole test of righteousness is the practical results of action, and where the categorical inspiration, with its ready-made *a priori* moral judgments, has given place to the vastly sterner but more effective requirements of inductive logic."

What, then, in the author's view, is truth? For to this question every one who offers himself as a philosophic guide must furnish an answer. Truth, he asserts, is "a way of apprehending and comprehending the universe, intelligent administering of experience; an affair primarily of doing."

The author, you see, is, like most philosophers of to-day, a pragmatist of sorts. But he does not, like so many pragmatists, leave his reader, stripped of the warm habiliments of faith, naked and hopeless in "the cosmic chill." He clothes him anew in sufficient but easy garments of hope, descants thrillingly of the cosmic adventures ahead, and bids him fare forth briskly and blithely, fearing nothing; welcoming as angels those bugaboos of his past life, new ideas.

There is little novelty in Mr. Wiggam's matter, though he occasionally seems to think so. The novelty is in the manner. The greater part of the matter is arranged somewhat artificially under ten "commandments" or "duties." First, the statement of the duty; then a discussion thereof. The duties are as follows: Of Eugenics; of Scientific Research; of the Socialization of Science; of Measuring Men; of Humanizing Industry; of Preferential Reproduction; of Trusting Intelligence; of Art; of Internationalism; of Philosophical Reconstruction. The most important are the Duty of Eugenics and the Duty of Preferential Reproduction. Indeed, so much stress is laid on eugenics that the book might not improperly be called a Treatise of Eugenics. Given the rule of eugenics on earth, and we "should worry."

The book is written with the highest gusto. The author has a fire in his belly. He is exceedingly careless of his style; so much so that on a first hasty inspection of random passages one might suspect him to be scarcely literate. The punctuation is unbelievably bad. The observations on literature provoke the thought that Mr. Wiggam has applied his powerful mind to an intensive study of the blurb. Yet Mr. Wiggam has a style, a very notable one. He rises at times to a certain majesty. "Science," says he, "has thrown us into planetary days, and we face it with a provincial politics and a town meeting morals" (*et seq.*, page 274). He is a humorist, a wit, a vivid phrase-maker, a superb paradoxer. What a good one that is on the Great Commoner, where he plausibly makes Moses out to be the first great evolutionist!

BIOGRAPHY

AMERICAN MIND IN ACTION (THE). By Harvey O'Higgins and Edward H. Reede M.D. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Mark Twain, Emerson, Lincoln, and others subjected to an American adaptation of the Freudian analysis. The author has made the discovery that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mark Twain failed as an artist, and the book will appeal to readers who enjoy criticism and philosophy of this order.

FREDERICK ANDREWS OF ACKWORTH. By Isaac Henry Wallis. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $3.

The life of the head master of the English Quaker School at Ackworth.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

FRENCH RIVIERA (THE). By Pierre Devoluy and Pierre Borel. With a Preface by Arnold Bennett. The Medici Society Limited, Boston. $2.50.

This is another charming addition to the attractive set of "picture guides" issued by the Medici Society. As the collective title of the series indicates, much of the interest and value of its several volumes are derived from their splendid illustrations, by which readers are enabled to get a better idea of the beauties of the Mediterranean countries than any number of words could convey. The texts, however, are far from negligible, being in each case prepared by writers particularly devoted to and familiar with the districts covered.

PORTSMOUTH ROAD (THE). By Charles G. Harper. Published by Edwin Valentine Mitchell, Hartford, Conn. $2.25.

An interesting and well-illustrated book about one of the great highways of England. First published in 1895, and well worth this reprinting. Full of anecdotes and legends.

SOUTH INDIAN HOURS. By Oswald J. Couldrey. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $5.

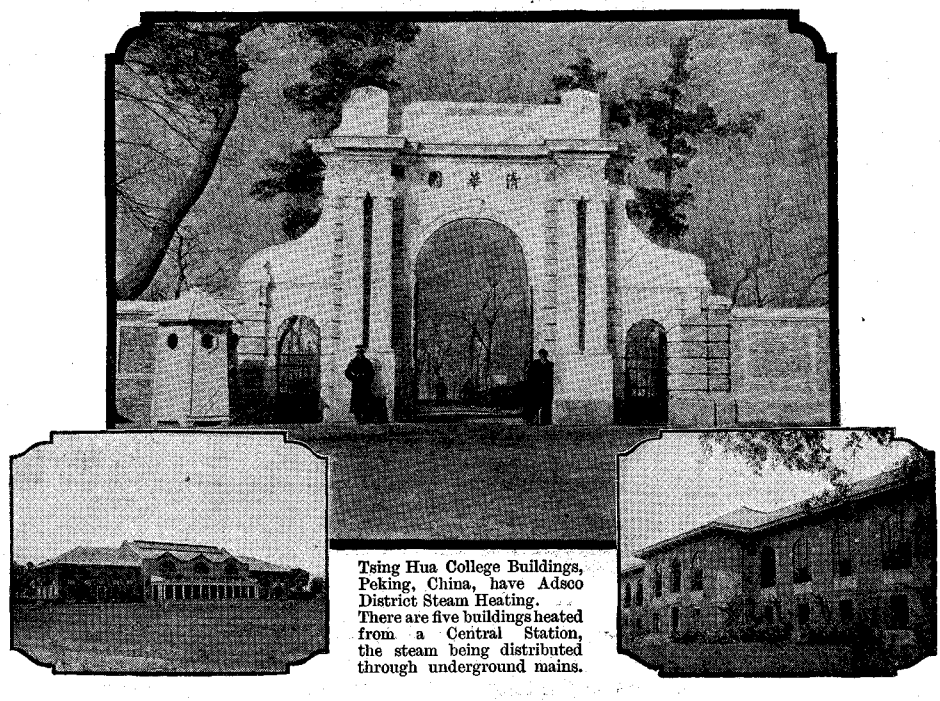
In these days of nationalistic intolerance it is refreshing to come across this charming and sympathetic record of the manners and customs and daily doings of another race. Written by a British member of the Indian Educational Service (who, by the by, is also a poet and a painter), the book takes us straight into the heart of that Land of the Lotus which still is so redolent of ancient romance, in spite of the author's complaint that the flood of Western innovation has changed all but two things. Only religion and agriculture remain what they used to be, he says.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND SOME CURRENT ILLUSIONS, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By John Bassett Moore. The Macmillan Company, New York. $4.

"The immediate object of the publication of the present volume," says the distinguished author, whom in his capacity of Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice our country regards with pride as its unofficial representative, "is to contribute something towards the restoration of that sanity of thinking and legal and historical perspective which the recent so-called World War has so seriously disturbed."

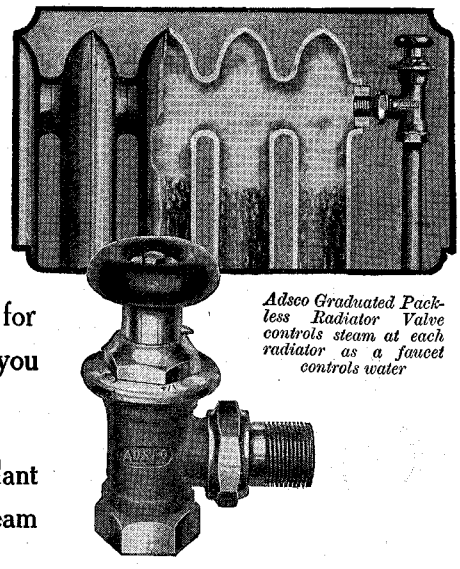
It is a valuable and much-needed contribution. The essays all deal with one



Tsing Hua College Buildings, Peking, China, have Adsco District Steam Heating. There are five buildings heated from a Central Station, the steam being distributed through underground mains.

No Coal Wagons, No Ash Wagons To Serve Individual Furnaces or Heating Boilers Ever Pass Through These Gates

WHY don't *You* and *Your* neighbors do away with all these nuisances too? You *can!*



Adsco Graduated Packless Radiator Valve controls steam at each radiator as a faucet controls water

Get together and decide that you will have steam piped into your buildings from a District Heating Plant and pay for what you use, by meter, the same as you now buy gas, water, electricity.

Look around you—if there's a steam plant nearby, it will be easy. If there's no steam plant, it will be profitable to build one.

We have helped 400 building groups obtain Adsco District Steam Heating; tell us about *your* situation and let us make you a proposition. (Ask for Bulletin 20-O.)

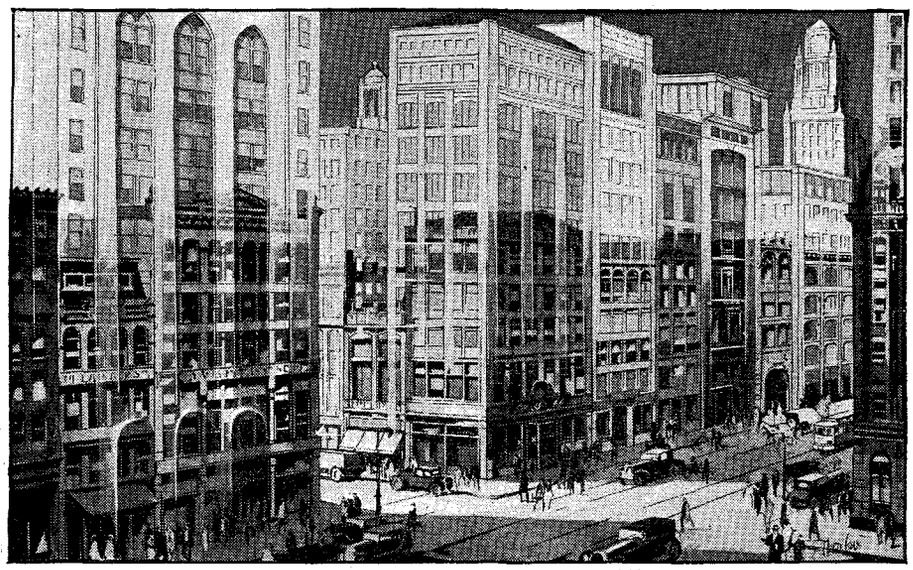
AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES AND WORKS
NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.

OFFICES: New York Chicago Seattle

Ask for folder A-53-O Adsco Heating for individual buildings

ADSCO HEATING

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



To-morrow's Telephones

So vital a factor has the telephone become in American life that the demand for it would undoubtedly grow even without increases in population. New businesses are founded; others expand. New homes are established in town and city, in suburban dwellings and apartment houses.

To meet the needs of America, to-day and to-morrow, with the best and cheapest telephone service, is the responsibility of the Bell System. The telephone will grow with the population and prosperity of the country, and the plans of to-day must anticipate the growth of to-morrow.

The service which is given to-day was anticipated and provision was made for it, long in advance. Money was provided, new developments were undertaken, construction work was carried through on a large scale. The Bell System, that is, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Associated Companies, has continuously met these requirements. It has enlisted the genius of technical development and the savings of investors for investment in plant construction.

Over 315,000 men and women are owners of the American Company's stock and over half a million are investors in the securities of the System. With a sound financial structure, a management which is reflected in a high quality of telephone service, the Bell System is enabled to serve the increasing requirements of the American public.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

or another aspect of law (chiefly international law) or arbitration. Of especial importance are the essay entitled "The Permanent Court of International Justice" (which includes the full text of the Statute of the Court) and that entitled "Aircraft and Radio," an account of the proceedings of the recent international conference, composed of a Commission of Jurists (whereof Mr. Moore was President) and their Military and Naval Advisers, for formulating a code of rules for regulation of the use of aircraft and of radio in time of war. The General Report of the conference is printed with the essay.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

NATURE OF LOVE (THE). By Emmanuel Berl. Translated by Fred Rothwell. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

This is a translation—apparently from the French, but the title-page is reticent about it—of a philosophical consideration of love. The author's name is more Teutonic than Gallic, but his manner of writing is so lacking in heaviness, his scholarship is so pleasantly unlike that of the Germans, that it seems safe to assume that he is a Frenchman. He considers love from the view-point of the idealist, the realist, the biologist, and the sociologist.

TALKS TO YOUNG PEOPLE ON ETHICS. By Clarence Hall Wilson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 80c.

A discussion of right and wrong conduct, written without priggishness.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROSES FOR ALL AMERICAN CLIMATES. By George C. Thomas, Jr. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

An extremely useful rose book, which should save many rose lovers from the disappointment so often incurred through ignorantly attempting the impossible or needlessly difficult in their choice of varieties. Mr. Thomas divides the country into climatic zones, and appends to his description of every rose the zone or zones in which it will flourish. These descriptions are unusually full and clear, and the drawbacks as well as the good qualities of each variety are faithfully set forth. There are well-arranged chapters on each of the great rose groups, with long and careful lists of varieties under each; there are also directions for planting and care, and there are helpful illustrations, including some admirable ones in color. A most valuable guide for any one planning an extensive planting of roses; and even the owner of a modest plot might well profit by a study of its pages before selecting the precious few which, all the more because they are few, should be those most fitted to bring him an abundant crop of beauty.

Books Received

FICTION

DIVINE LADY (THE). By E. Barrington. Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., New York. $2.50.

RED CAPS AND LILIES. By Katharine Adams. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

SHADOWS THAT PASS. By Otto Rung. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.75.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

IS GOD LIMITED? By Bishop Francis J. McConnell. The Abingdon Press, New York. $2.

NATURE OF GOD (THE) AND HIS PURPOSE. Conference on Christian Politics, Economics, and Citizenship Commission Report at Birmingham, April 5–12, 1924. Vol. I, 3 shillings. Vol. II—Education, 3 shillings. Vol. III—The Home, 3 shillings. Vol. IV—The Relation of the Sexes, 3 shillings. Vol. V—Leisure, 2 shillings. Vol. VI—The Treatment of Crime, 2 shillings. Vol. VII—International Relations, 2 shillings. Vol. VIII—Christianity and War, 2 shillings. Vol. IX—Industry and Property, 3 shillings. Vol. X—Politics and Citizenship, 2 shillings. Vol. XI, Vol. XII—Historical Illustrations of the Social Effects of Christianity, 2 shillings each. Longmans, Green & Co., London.

EDUCATIONAL

RURAL SCHOOL MANAGEMENT. By Harry L. Eells. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.80.

FRANCE. By Mme. et G. H. Camerlynck. Allyn & Bacon, New York. $1.25.

OUR FAITH IN EDUCATION. By Henry Suzzallo, Ph.D. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.25.

FARMING FEVER (THE). By Wheeler McMillan. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Financial Department

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

How to Buy a Bond

By WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

"IN a free country like ours, whose constitution and laws protect human and property rights to the utmost, it is easier for the thrifty individual to find sound investments than in almost any other country or in almost any other historical era in the world. There are available to the investor to-day an abundance of sound securities, a wealth of information concerning them, and a multiplicity of agencies handling them never before equaled. The way is thus open to any intelligent American, with the backbone to save a portion of his income, to accumulate a competence with a minimum of risk and trouble. With millions of thrifty Americans making such accumulations, the continued growth of the material

Do Your Investments Worry or Satisfy You?

THERE is no middle ground in securities. Either your investments worry you or satisfy you. In which class do your own holdings belong? Are they all satisfactory or do some of them cause you anxiety?

Investors who hold Straus Bonds are never worried about them.

They are safe.

They are always paid promptly, in cash, on the days due, both principal and interest.

They yield the most attractive interest rate consistent with genuine safety.

They are a wholly satisfactory investment.

It will bring you peace of mind and satisfaction to include Straus first mortgage Bonds in your strong box in place of securities which perhaps are worrying you. We suggest that you write today for literature, and specify

BOOKLET J-1405

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED

STRAUS BUILDING	STRAUS BUILDING	STRAUS BUILDING
565 Fifth Ave., at 46th St.	*79 Post Street*	*6 No. Clark St., at Madison St.*
NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO	CHICAGO

42 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

© 1924—S. W. S. & Co., Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Do Your Savings Earn 6½% and 7%?

YOU can get 6½% and 7%, with proven safety, on our First Mortgage Investments, strongly secured by improved, income-producing property.

Behind every First Mortgage Investment offered by us is our record of *no loss to any investor in 51 years*.

You may invest outright or under our Investment Savings Plan, in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, knowing that the strong, standardized safeguards of our bonds are an assurance of safety.

Among our current offerings is a limited issue of 7% First Mortgage Serial Gold Bonds, in maturities running from 2 to 10 years, which merits the judicious consideration of every conservative investor.

Mail the coupon NOW, before this issue is sold, for descriptive circular and a free copy of our illustrated booklet, "Half a Century of Investment Safety in the Nation's Capital."

No Loss to Any Investor in 51 Years

The F. H. Smith Co.

Founded 1873

SMITH BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLIP COUPON HERE

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY,
Smith Building, Washington, D. C.

Please send me descriptive circular with list of current offerings and copy of your booklet, "Half a Century of Investment Safety in the Nation's Capital."

6

Name .....

Address .....

prosperity of all Americans is assured." This quotation is from a little book, "Buying a Bond," published recently by "Barron's." The quotation is apt at this season of political discussion because it states, succinctly and truthfully, something of the interrelationship between government, freedom of the individual, opportunity, and our financial structure. The quotation, moreover, is typical of this excellent book.

We have had a good deal to say in this department about bonds. Bonds are staple investments. There are bonds and bonds; good bonds, bad bonds, risky bonds, bargain bonds, speculative bonds—as many varieties of bond, in short, as there are of industries and loans. There is an entire fascinating science of investing in bonds. Most of us, of course, have neither the time nor the money to play with this science, but if we are seeking plain, elementary facts and ripe judgment about the essentials of bond buying, we can find it in this volume.

In a book on bonds one would naturally expect to learn something detrimental to stocks, for there are still people who divide from their fellows on the ancient issue of stocks vs. bonds as investments. I find this brief résumé of an important study made under the auspices of the Harvard Business School:

"Every issue of industrial preferred stock between $100,000 and $25,000,000 in amount offered to the public between June 1, 1915, and June 1, 1920, was investigated as to its market value on January 1, 1923. A total of 607 issues was covered by the investigation. No quotation of value was ascertainable in the case of seventy. Another 114 issues were quoted at less than 25 per cent of par, 169 between 26 and 90, while only 200 were worth more than 91, and 54 issues had been retired. Average value of the 537 issues for which any value could be found was 70½, compared with an average offering price of 99½. The total volume of these 537 issues was $1,097,361,000, so that the shrinkage of 29 per cent in an average period of four and a half years amounted to $318,000,000. This truly dismal showing is sufficient commentary on the advisability of purchasing industrial preferred stocks other than thoroughly seasoned issues."

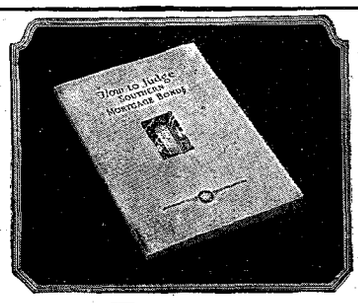
In mitigation of these statistics it should be noted that the period in question, that is, from the middle of 1915 to the middle of 1920, covered the rise and fall of the Great War, with the abnormal and often wildly unsound financing that accompanied it in some quarters. But the warning in the main is much to the point. Too often is the unwary investor misled by the term "pre-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Are You An Investor?

During the past year the Financial Editor of The Outlook has helped hundreds of Outlook readers to solve intelligently their particular investment problems. Perhaps you are contemplating a shifting of your present holdings or have fresh funds to invest. In either case we shall be glad to give you specific information on any securities in which you may be interested. A nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service.

The Outlook Financial Department
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue New York City



Where 7% is backed by SOLID SAFETY

and protected by the South's Oldest Mortgage House

High return, bringing profits; impregnable safety, bringing peace of mind and assurance that your money is well cared for—these are the two elements of the ideal investment.

In 7% Adair Protected First Mortgage Bonds, issued by the South's Oldest Mortgage Investment House, with a record of 59 years experience in the first mortgage investment field without loss of a dollar to any investor, you can find the safe and rapid road to financial independence, free from worry and care, absolutely devoid of all the dangers of fluctuation.

The safest way to attain the benefits of 7%, which will just about double your money every ten years, is described in our free booklet, "How to Judge Southern Mortgage Bonds." Mail the coupon for your copy today, together with circular describing a 7% first mortgage bond issue.

Adair Realty & Trust Company
The South's Oldest Mortgage Investment House
ATLANTA
Philadelphia, Land Title Bldg. Jacksonville, Adair Bldg.
NEW YORK
Adair Realty & Mortgage Co., *Exclusive Distributors*
270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Adair Realty & Trust Company,
Dept. Y-9, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Gentlemen:
Please send me your booklet, "How to Judge Southern Mortgage Bonds," together with descriptive circular of a first mortgage bond issue yielding 7%.
Name_____
Address_____

No Loss to any Investor in 59 years

ferred," indicating to the hasty mind something which is to be preferred to everything else. Preferred stock is simply stock in a preferred position—that is to say, in a better position than common as to earnings and upset value. It is no better than the business, and the first question of the investor in preferred should be as to the nature, management, financial policy, sales record, possible future, and so on, of the business itself.

"As a class," the head of a great trust company says, "we do not regard preferred stocks with particular favor. It would be misleading to make a general statement on this point. Such an issue as Eastman Kodak preferred ranks above many good bonds. In general, however, it is to be remembered that preferred stock partakes more of the nature of a debt than a share in the equity, since the return to the holder is strictly limited, while it does not have the safeguards thrown around good bonds."

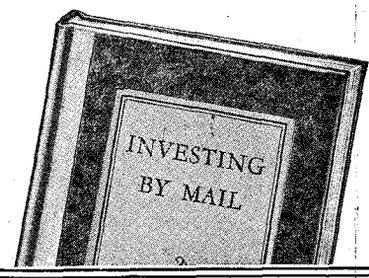
Eleven Pertinent Points

Eleven tests for judging light and power bonds are suggested in a recent study of this field of investment issued by Bonbright & Co. We pass them on as follows:

1. Interest charges should be earned twice (before depreciation).
2. Bonded debt should not exceed eighty per cent of property value.
3. Bonded debt should not exceed five times gross earnings.
4. Property should be adequately maintained with combined maintenance and depreciation not less than twelve per cent of gross.
5. Company's right to operate property should extend beyond life of bonds or be indeterminate.
6. Company should be free from competition.
7. Company should have satisfactory public relations and competent management.
8. Company should preferably have customer ownership of preferred stock.
9. The territory served should be prosperous and growing both in population and industry.
10. Earnings should show an increase in gross and net for a period of years.
11. The company's main vehicle of financing should be a modern mortgage, with the issuance of additional bonds restricted to eighty per cent of the cost of additions to property and allowable only when interest charges are earned twice.

Leading Questions

"What do you think of first mortgage bonds on real estate?" is a frequent ques-



Does the Postman Help Solve Your Investment Problems?

HAVE you ever considered the Postal Service as a faithful and confidential messenger between you and your chosen investment banker? There are many advantages, for city and country dwellers alike, in handling investments by mail. Shrewd investors in greater and greater numbers are realizing these advantages. The convenience, safety and general satisfaction derived from this plan are explained in the book "Investment by Mail," sent on request to any investor.

The Home of Caldwell & Co., specialists in High Grade 7% First Mortgage Southern Bonds

7% First Mortgage Bonds offered by Caldwell & Company embody definitely superior features of safety made possible by the normally strong demand for money to finance the steady growth of prosperous Southern cities.

Caldwell & Co.

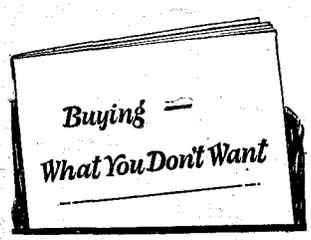
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Southern Municipal, Corporation and Mortgage Bonds
1408 Union Street
Nashville Tennessee
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Please send me complimentary copy of "INVESTING BY MAIL" and Current Offerings

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Florida's Oldest First Mortgage Bond House

You Can Get 7½%—

If you're satisfied with a simple investment

Do you know why one safe bond pays 5½% and another, equally safe, pays 7½%? It is because the 7½% bond gives you only the two fundamental qualities of safety and a good rate, while the 5½% bond may give you a number of qualities that you don't need and wouldn't buy if you took time to think about getting the most for your money.

Miller First Mortgage Bonds, secured by income-earning property in Florida cities, pay up to 7½% because they are stripped of all non-essential qualities. They offer you only safety and a liberal return—plus the remarkable record of this firm for giving its customers excellent service and a square deal. We would like to send you an interesting folder called "Buying What You Don't Want," which explains the difference in interest rates on safe securities. Mail the coupon for a free copy today.

G. L. Miller Bond & Mortgage Company
609 Miller Building, Miami, Florida

Please send me, without obligation, the folder, "Buying What You Don't Want," with circular describing one of your first mortgage bond issues paying 7½%.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

G. L. Miller
BOND & MORTGAGE
Company

Florida's Oldest First Mortgage Bond House
609 Miller Building, Miami, Florida

tion of subscribers. Our answer usually takes the form of questions to the prospective purchaser: Is the company putting them out responsible, and has it a good record? What percentage of the value of the mortgaged property is covered by the loan? If the bond is on a specific piece of property, what is likely to happen to that property during the life of the bond? Can you afford to put your money into a security which is not as readily marketable as something listed on the exchanges?

In regard to the point of salability of first mortgage real estate bonds, it should be said that most of the best corporations dealing in this class of security "make a market" when the owner is forced, for good and sufficient reason, to cash in. Few guarantee a ready market, however, and for this reason the buyer should always be certain that the funds thus invested will not have to serve as emergency funds.

Safe as a City

In answer to some arguments directed against real estate bonds, one large house makes these points: Are public utilities or industrials in any better position? Will a utility or industrial built out of the same brick and mortar at the same labor cost fail to decline in value while buildings smash? If commodity prices, taxes, freight rates, coal, and all of these things drop in price, are industrial earnings and utility rates immune? Most assuredly not. If the readjustment comes, it will hit utility bonds, industrial bonds, just the same in both physical security and earnings.

"Real estate bonds are as sound and as safe as our great American cities. True, there may be a surplus of apartments or office buildings at certain periods. Then the law of supply and demand takes hold and construction stops until the slack is taken up, and no one is hurt."

Name, Please!

It will be of great assistance to this Department if inquirers will be sure to give the exact name of the security about which they desire information. We recently were asked for facts about the stock of the Arkansas Power Corporation. There is an Arkansas Central Power Company and an Arkansas Light and Power Company, separate organizations with quite different histories and prospects. In asking about bonds please always give the exact title of the bond, plus the date of maturity and the rate of interest. We received a letter not long ago which required considerable correspondence solely because such data were not supplied in the first instance.

ARNOLD GUARANTEED CERTIFICATES

6½%

Full information in our Booklet No. 18 Write for it today.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Arnold Guaranteed Certificates provide maximum safety combined with high rate of income. They are amply secured by first mortgages on improved real estate and homes and by Arnold and Co. with its capital and surplus of $1,250,000 and a record of 29 years of successful operation.

Issued in amounts of $100, $500 and $1000 to run 2 to 10 years.

Ask about our monthly payment plan.

ARNOLD AND COMPANY
1416 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—CARTOONS

THE OUTLOOK wishes to receive cartoons from its readers, clipped from their favorite newspaper. Each cartoon should have the sender's name and address together with the name and date of the newspaper from which it is taken pinned or pasted to its back. Cartoons should be mailed flat, not rolled. We pay one dollar ($1) for each cartoon which we find available for reproduction. Some readers in the past have lost payment to which they were entitled because they failed to give the information which we require. It is impossible for us to acknowledge or return cartoons which prove unavailable for publication.

THE EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK
381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Discover the Fortune that Lies Hidden in Your Salary

AN important book just off the press tells how to discover the fortune that lies hidden in your salary. It tells how much to set aside each month to accumulate $25,000, $50,000 or even $100,000, in a span of years. It outlines for you the most unusual plan ever developed for the scientific accumulation of money. It tells how by systematic investing in Forman First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds you create a good sized estate—all without risk or speculation of any sort.

This book will be sent absolutely free. Write for your copy at once. It may change the whole course of your life.

GEORGE M. FORMAN & COMPANY
105 W. Monroe St., Dept. 69, Chicago
Pershing Sq. Bldg., New York
39 Years Without Loss to a Customer

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

MAILED FREE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

INCLUDING

HOTELS — TRAVEL

Real Estate, Summer and Winter Resorts
Tours and Travel, Sanitariums, Etc.
All Want advertisements 10c per word

60c a line; column width 1¾ in.; single column only

Tours and Travel

Plan *now* for Tucson

Glorious outdoor life all the sunny winter.

Send for free Booklet

Now while this invitation is before you, take the first step toward coming to Tucson.

Fill in the coupon below and mail it.

By return mail a copy of "*Man-Building in the Sunshine-Climate*" will be sent to you. This two-color, illustrated booklet tells in simple, straightforward language the facts about Tucson, of how hundreds each season find benefit—often complete relief—from pulmonary infections, physical depletion, "nerves," asthma and other disorders responding to outdoor living and favorable climatic conditions.

This booklet will help YOU decide about Tucson. No matter where you live you should know about the Sunshine-Climate. Winter excursion rates are now effective via Southern Pacific, El Paso and Southwestern, Rock Island and connecting lines. Mail the coupon and get this free booklet. The knowledge it brings may alter the course of your life.

TUCSON
Sunshine-Climate Club
ARIZONA

Tucson Sunshine-Climate Club,
301 Old Pueblo Bldg., Tucson, Ariz.
Please send me your free booklet, "Man-Building in the Sunshine-Climate."

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information

Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

Registrations are now being received for:

TOURS to EGYPT
Palestine, Greece and Italy
with
Dr. POWERS & Dr. ALLEN
Sailing Jan. 5, 17 and Feb. 25, 1925

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street Newton, Mass.

WORTHWHILE TOURS
Fifteenth Season—1925
(A) EUROPE via the MEDITERRANEAN, $919.00
(B) TOUR of the WORLD, 174 days, $3,100 to $3,450
Outside rooms with bath.
Number limited, ¼ of the space already taken.
Write NOW to
WORTHWHILE TOURS, Boston 30, Mass.

Health Resorts

"INTERPINES"
Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Madison Sanitarium, Madison, N. J. For the medical care and treatment of the nervous, semi-invalid, aged, and convalescent. Home atmosphere. Rates moderate. Booklet.

Hotels and Resorts

Massachusetts

Templeton Inn
Templeton, Mass.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 6th
Special rates during September and October.
WM. W. BENSON, Mgr.

Rock Ridge Hall, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Fine location. Running water in bedrooms. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Our table a specialty. $15-$25 a week.

New Hampshire

BEMIS CAMPS
OVERLOOKING KIMBALL LAKE
Near the White Mountains. The place you've always wanted to know about, where you could rest and enjoy yourself. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing. Nights around the campfire. Private cabins. Reduced rates for September. Address H.C.Bemis, South Chatham, N.H.

Connecticut

The Wayside Inn
NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet. **Mrs. J. E. Castle, Proprietor.**

South Carolina

Pine Ridge Camp **Actually Mid the Pines.** Ideal place for outdoor life in winter. Main house and cabins with sleeping-porches. Modern improvements. Pure water. Electric lights. Excellent table. Rates moderate. Open all the year. Write Miss SANBORN, Aiken, S. C.

Hotels and Resorts

New York City

Hotel Hargrave
106-112 West 72d St., running through to 71st St., New York
300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Single rooms, per day, $3 to $4. Double rooms, $3.50 to $4.50. Suite, $5 to $7. Parlor, two double bedrooms, bath, $8 to $10. Send for illustrated booklet J. J. E. GRAPE, Prop.

Hotel Le Marquis
12 East 31st Street
New York
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. KNOTT Management.

Hotel Judson **53 Washington Sq., New York City**
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

Colorado

S. L. W. RANCH **WINTER-SUMMER.** Modern ranch accommodations. 9,000 acres. Booklet on request. **GREELEY, COL.**

Country Board

FOR CHILD Not Under Three (or elderly woman), pleasant, modern home in Westchester. Former teacher. Exceptionally successful with children. Excellent school. References. 2,697, Outlook.

Boarders Wanted

Elderly person, needing nurse's attention, secretarial or personal maid service, offered ideal accommodations in my home. 530 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5A. Near 123d St.

Ridgewood, N. J. Private family can accommodate several guests. Commuting distance 32 minutes Erie Central. Telephone Ridgewood 125 M.

Real Estate

Arizona

ARIZONA CATTLE RANCH
Ranch house for rent for winter, $125 per month. Unusually beautiful location between plain and mountains. 2 hours from Tucson, Ariz. Horses available. Address T. M. Peters, Tucson, Ariz., or A.R.Peters, Oyster Bay, N.Y.

Vermont

FOR SALE, in the village of Dorset, Vt. A cottage, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms, with ½ acre of land and garage. Adjoining golf club property. Address MRS. A. W. HARRINGTON, Dorset, Vt.

Live Stock

The World's Largest Dog Kennels
offer for sale Oorang Airdale watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big Game Hounds, Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbit Hounds, and thoroughbred Hound and Airedale puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.
OORANG KENNELS, Box 146, LA RUE, OHIO

A Mart of the Unusual

Gold Fish Imported Japanese, Chinese, and American fish. We make artistic aquariums for home or office. Aquarium plants, aquatic supplies. Illustrated circular free. Pioneer Aquarium Works, Racine, Wis.

Let me sell your slightly used gowns, suits, wraps, and children's clothing on commission. More satisfactory than to sell for cash. MAY A. SHANNON, Wakefield, R.I.

Old-Fashioned Cider Apple Sauce; also Pasteurized Sweet Cider. Direct from farm. Sealed sweet keeps sweet. Circulars and prices. Lee o' the Mountain, Wilton, N. Y.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

SPARE-time non-fiction writing. Requires no literary genius. Income limited only by time you can give. Wonderful opportunities. Scores of subjects everywhere. Let me prove it. Write for the evidence of what I can do for you. Learn how to achieve financial independence. Floyd L. Darrow, author, journalist, and teacher, Ashville, Chautauqua County, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

POSITION as assistant household directress in woman's college by young woman who also will loan $1,000 at 6½% interest with good security, to college for dormitory. Salary $75 to $80 per month with maintenance. Excellent references. 5,435, Outlook.

ROOMS TO RENT

TO professional or business man or woman two large, light rooms with adjoining bath, singly or en suite. Location quiet, unusually beautiful and accessible to two transportation lines, no other guests. Use of garage, breakfasts in room if desired or excellent board near. As college people, living near group of Columbia faculty, we are looking for a permanent guest to whom more than the usual courtesies may be shown. References. Telephone Yonkers 2153.

FLATBUSH, Brooklyn; 264 Rugby Road, near Beverley Road, Brighton subway. Nicely furnished bedroom, twin beds, private sitting room adjoining, for gentlemen, private family. Telephone Buckminster 5264.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Institutional executives, secretaries, social workers. Housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. Governesses, companions, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite D 5842. Washington, D. C.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

CHILDREN'S nurse or nursery governess, for the three youngest in family of five children. Suburbs, desirable location. State salary or experience. P.O. Box 822, Reading, Pa.

WANTED—Young woman able to drive car and assist in care of boys 4½ and 7 years old. Attractive country home. 5,421, Outlook.

MOTHER'S helper wanted for two small children near Wilmington, Del. State experience, salary expected, references. Address Mrs. N. T. Booth, New Castle, Del.

Teachers and Governesses

NURSERY governess for three children, ages 8, 6, and 3. Refined home; good wages. Must be experienced; best references required. Telephone Yonkers 3810. Mrs. H. B. Johnson, 635 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

CHURCH, community, or institution position, religious or humanitarian work, by successful minister. Business and professional training, executive ability. 5,423, Outlook.

NURSE, capable, refined, wishes position with invalid. Long experience. Highest physician's reference. Can travel. 5,430, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

POSITION wanted October first by colored man of character and ability. Excellent references. Would take entire charge of dining room and pantry in small club, exclusive private school or inn catering to refined clientele. Can be interviewed in New York. Any reasonable remuneration commensurate with proven ability accepted. 5,353, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED librarian wishes to catalogue private libraries, or would accept position in reference department of a library in New England. Miss S. J. Jewett, South Berwick, Me.

FORMER directress of business women's club house desires some executive position. 5,408, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED librarian desires small town library. Best references. 5,431, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COMPANION to elderly lady, by daughter of clergyman. Experienced in house management, secretarial work. Reference Bishop A. C. A. Hall, Burlington, Vt. 5,400, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as responsible household assistant in adult Protestant family by experienced, cultivated, capable American woman. References. 5,417, Outlook.

USEFUL companion and household assistant (where maid is kept) by kind-hearted woman of fine qualifications. 5,416, Outlook.

EXECUTIVE-housekeeper—American woman, Protestant, institutional training, four years successful experience in New York as manager of large building, desires executive position in club, school, or institution. Highest credentials. Address B. E., 392 Prospect St., Bridgeport, Conn.

CAPABLE, refined woman wishes position as companion or housekeeper. Excellent references. 5,413, Outlook.

COMPETENT, experienced Vermont woman, middle-aged, would like position as companion for lady going to California or South for winter. References exchanged. 5,411, Outlook.

ENGLISH gentlewoman desires position as assistant superintendent in institution, lady housekeeper, companion, or any position of trust. Highest references. 5,412, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary — Young woman, educated, social and business training, adaptable, dependable. Years of European experience. 5,419, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary position by educated gentleman, pleasing personality, widely traveled. 5,422, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN, middle-aged, desires position as companion, housemother in institution or in a motherless home. Poor eyesight necessitates discontinuing teaching. Country preferred. 5,420, Outlook.

CAPABLE housekeeper, trained nurse (London, England) open to engagement. 5,423, Outlook.

REFINED, cultured woman would chaperon young people or assist manager tea room. References exchanged. Write 5,426, Outlook.

MATRON housekeeper hotel. North, South. Experienced woman wishes position. 5,424, Outlook.

POSITION as traveling companion to lady going South. Address E. H. B., Box 188, Falmouth, Mass.

FORMER housemother in girls' school wishes position as housemother-chaperon or companion, or an assistant to clergyman in his parish work, or an executive position of some kind. 5,432, Outlook.

RESPONSIBLE position wanted by capable, middle-aged woman. Club, community-house, or private. Refinement essential. References exchanged. 5,434, Outlook.

GAMEKEEPER seeks position, life experience. Best references, Europe and America. Apply 5,439, Outlook.

REFINED and well educated young lady desires position as companion. Excellent references. 5,437, Outlook.

WANTED by married man position as poultryman or gamekeeper. Best references. Apply 5,436, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

LADY used to arranging flowers in tea-room, also teaches motor mental rhythmics for children and adults, wishes position near N. Y. C. Prefer country. References. 5,378, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as governess; experienced teacher, Scotch lady, traveled, speaking knowledge of French. Excellent references. 5,405, Outlook.

AMERICAN woman, experienced, desires position in school or institution for deaf or normal boys. Supervisor, matron. Can manage sewing-room. 5,414, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position by the hour. Pupils from six to fourteen. Class or individually. Highest references. 5,427, Outlook.

GOVERNESS-housekeeper, entire charge children, home. Experienced. Excellent references. L. Mackenzie, Brookside Drive, Greenwich, Conn.

GOVERNESS, mother's assistant. Educated, experienced woman. 5,438, Outlook.

STATIONERY

PERSONAL STATIONERY—200 single or 100 double sheets, 100 envelopes, printed in dark blue on good bond paper, $1. Frank B. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

By the Way

IN a symposium by the New York "Evening World" on the question "What would you do if you had only a year to live?" one answer includes "a month of military training." The writer's programme (condensed) for his twelve months of life is as follows:

January—Hard work in a factory.
February—Theaters, music, dancing.
March—Sightseeing trip to Europe.
April—Reading the best literature.
May—Work in garden.
June—Motor trip across continent.
July—University summer course.
August—Citizens' training camp.
September—Fishing and other sports.
October—Campaigning for better government.
November—Distribution of estate.
December—Rest, meditation, prayer.

Every one knows what B.C. 47 means. But does every one know how to express the same thing in French and German in abbreviated form?

From "Punch:"

Counsel—"Now, sir, perhaps you will give me a straightforward answer to the simple question whether the plaintiff was trying to pass between the motor bus and the taxi or between the taxi and the lorry, and whether, if and when you saw him, he was near either or any two and which of them respectively."

Under the head "Not Knocking Nobody" the "Journal" of the American Medical Association reprints this news item from the Ojibwa (Wisconsin) "Courier:"

Erick Erickson returned to his farm. He has been to Mayo Brothers' hospital at Rochester, Minnesota. He also had the bad luck to get in a fierce cyclone at St. Peter, Minnesota.

A ship news reporter says in the "American Magazine" that "a man who all of his life has lived a commonplace routine is likely to talk enthusiastically when he completes an ocean voyage. Our best bets for news are politicians, actors, business men, social leaders, writers, and lawyers. Politicians are the easiest of all people to interview. Diplomats don't say much, because they cannot speak as individuals." Sometimes the reporters play tricks on the men who refuse to talk. A nobleman who had turned the reporters down cold on his arrival here was out of his stateroom when the reporters went to see him again on his leaving for home.

"On his table were flowers without any card. The joking reporter wrote on a card 'From the Ship News Reporters' and pinned it to the bouquet. Later he came back to America, and when we boarded his ship he came to us and was all smiles. 'I want to thank you for your extraordinary courtesy,' he said. 'The flowers were beautiful, and it was such a gracious, such a hospitable and truly American thing for you to give them to me.' Then he talked quite freely, and we got a nice little story for our papers."

From "Life:"

The radio is hardest on those that have to listen to those that listen to it.

A new disease: A correspondent sends "By the Way" this extract from a Y. M. C. A. report coming from Valparaiso, Chile: "The Association building's alive with *activitis*, from early morning until late at night."

From the "Kansas City Star:"

The most badly fooled person is not the woman who thought her hair wouldn't be any more trouble after it was bobbed. The real joke is on the husband who thought there wouldn't be any more expense.

The compliment paid by Leslie Stephen, when a boy, to his mother is well known. The father was what in America would be called a "grouch." When he had vetoed some family excursion the mother exclaimed, "Did you ever know your father to do anything just because it was pleasant?" "Yes, mother, once—when he married you!" This pretty speech is matched by one in Cornelia Stratton Parker's new book, "Ports and Happy Places." Mrs. Parker had taken her nine-year-old son on a pilgrimage to see his birthplace. He was surprised to find how attractive the house was. He gazed at it long and earnestly, then turned to his mother and said, "I can't tell you how much I thank you and Dad for letting me be born in such a nice place."

STATIONERY

MOST desirable printed stationery for personal use. Your name and address on 200 fine quality bond note sheets and 100 envelopes for $1, postpaid east of Denver; elsewhere $1.15. Folded sheet style, $1.50. Record Press, Box 127, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

MULTIPLICATION TABLES. Seven chatty letters about one dollar. 5,433, Outlook.

SCHOLARSHIPS in boys' Prep school available to athletes and musicians. Box 926, Stamford, Conn.

LITERARY assistance.—Let me relieve you of drudgery of manuscript revising and typing. Write for low rates for satisfactory work. Former Government and Carnegie Institution editor. Benj. F. Mann, Bedford, Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED